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THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow
Land of hope?
Part two of a series on blacks in Britain and the US
Towering geniuses
Forty young architects who are building the future
Couture club
The rising stars of British fashion
On your bike
Who will follow Bernard Hinault in the Tour de France?

Portfolio
Two readers share the weekend
Times Portfolio prize of £40,000. Mr W. Fleming of East Molesey, Surrey and Mr R. F. Buck of Farnley, Yorkshire, each receive £20,000. The daily winner, who receives £2,000, is Mr A. Jackson of Surbiton, Surrey. Portfolio, page 23: how to play, information service, back page

JMB man 'ready to pay £1.5m'
Mr Michael Hepker, one of the businessmen linked by a Labour MP to allegations of possible fraud at Johnson Matthey Bankers arrived in London from the United States yesterday.
Mr Hepker said he was in the course of agreeing on a repayment schedule for a £1.5 million loan with Bank of England officials, who are handling the bank's finance.
Page 3

Bradford dead remembered
Five thousand people gathered in Bradford in front of a cross made from the charred timbers of the football ground stand to mourn the victims of the fire 10 weeks ago.
Page 2

Reagan returns
White House aides and families applauded President Reagan on his return from hospital. He looked fit but was limping.
Page 4

No way back
Robert Fisk visits a prison camp in Iraq and speaks to the Iranian teenagers who can never go home.
Page 4

Horseman dies
Dorian Williams, the show-jumping commentator, died at his home near Buckingham aged 71, after a second operation for cancer.
Obituary, page 12

Famine pledge
Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, is expected to tell MPs that the RAF Hercules relief operation in Ethiopia, will be continued.
Page 2

Power prices
The Electricity Council forecast that it could keep price increases below the level of inflation and still make more than £1 billion a year.
Page 17

Hero accused
Portugal's revolutionary hero, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, goes on trial today on terrorism charges, including masterminding an extremist group.
Page 6

SPECIAL REPORT
The University College of North Wales, Bangor, completes its centenary this year but has undergone a radical transformation over the past five years to improve its contacts with industry and commerce.
Pages 14, 15

Leader page 11
Letters: On top people's pay, from Dr Alec Dickson, and others; Twyford Down, from Dr Miriam Rothschild, FRS
Leading articles: Crime in Britain; China: general practitioners
Features: pages 8-10
Kinnock's cross: Britain's textile industry at risk; auctioneers under the hammer; Spectrum: America's black breakthrough.
Monday Page: slim-line
Secombe

Home News	2-4	Parliament	17
Overseas	4-6	From Bonds	32
Arts	12	Religion	32
Business	17, 18, 23	Sale Room	12
Crime	12	Science	12
Court	12	Sport	24-27
Crosswords	8, 32	TV & Radio	31
Diary	10	Theatres, etc	31
Events	32	Exam results	32
Law Report	27	Weather	32

Tory MPs may vote against top pay rise motion

Conservative party whips will be told today by several MPs of the fierce reactions in their constituencies over the Government's decision to push through big pay awards for judges, top Civil Servants, and senior members of the Forces.
The anger of some Conservatives when the awards were announced on Thursday has been reinforced by their weekend visits. It is clear that the Government faces a significant rebellion tomorrow when it seeks support in the Commons for a motion approving an £11,000 pay rise for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of Marylebone.
Opposition is emerging from surprising quarters. Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Beckenham and a former minister, accused the Prime Minister of damaging the Government. He is expected to vote against the Government tomorrow. He said: "Some of my best friends are judges and generals. In the last two years none of them have suggested to me they were underpaid. It is the ultimate irony that the Prime Minister should have done great political damage to the Government and her own position by agreeing to huge rises for people who did not need them or expect them."
While the Government's majority is not under threat, a handful of MPs may vote against it, and more than 20 others may abstain.
Sir Peter Emery, the MP for Honiton, who said on Friday that the Government was pushing the loyalty of its supporters a long way, said yesterday that many of his constituents had approached him, expressing agreement with his opposition to the rise.
The Government would have been better advised to have granted a 6.5 per cent award to those on top salaries and to have promised to consider granting a larger amount later on, he said.
"As for the Lord Chancellorship, I can think of at least three major candidates who would be only too willing to take the Woolpack at the present rate," Sir Peter is thought likely to be among those who will abstain unless the Government comes up with a better explanation for its acceptance of the Top Salaries Review Body's report. The task of speaking for the Government tomorrow is expected to fall to Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons.
The Opposition will do its utmost to exploit the end-of-term discontent on the Tory benches.
Mr Giles Radice, the shadow education secretary, yesterday wrote to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, remonstrating at his "lectures" on public-sector pay restraint when the department's top civil servant, Sir David Hancock, could look forward to a pay rise of more than 30 per cent.
He added: "Is the Government deliberately trying to undermine any chance of a settlement to the teachers' dispute or is it just bumbling incompetence?"
Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, said at the annual Tolpudden Martyrs commemoration ceremony in Dorset, yesterday that the Government had been the most successful ever in redistributing income, "but unlike its predecessors it has redistributed by taking from the poor and giving to the rich". About 10,000 people attended the traditional martyrs rally.
Letters, page 11

Bring the guilty to justice for Italian disaster says Archbishop

The Archbishop of Trento, demanded yesterday, at a memorial Mass for the victims of the disaster in which tons of mud swept through an Italian village that measures be taken against anybody responsible "in the name of justice and of truth". The disaster which practically erased the village of Stava, followed the collapse of two reservoirs.
Mr Alessandro Gotardi's plea of "never more, never more" was addressed to the congregation, among whom were President Cossiga, the newly elected head of state, and Signor Flaminio Piccoli, chairman of the Christian Democrat Party, who comes from Trento. The Archbishop said he had lost five cousins in the disaster.
The Mass followed widespread allegations that negligence might have caused the tragedy. Three inquiries have already been opened: one by the public prosecutor's office in Trento, another by the Trento provincial administration and a third has been ordered by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister.
The Italian Parliament is to debate the disaster tomorrow. The Prime Minister has also ordered all regional administrations to inform the central authorities of any similar reservoirs in their territories.
About 30 official notices have been sent by the public prosecutor's office to people under investigation in connection with the disaster. Among those receiving them are Signor Adriano Iellia, the Christian Democrat mayor of Tesero, provincial administrators and Signor Julio Rota, who, which his brother, owns the quarry and the reservoirs which were the direct cause of the disaster.
Signor Rota went voluntarily on Saturday to the office of Signor Francesco Simeoni, Trento's principal public prosecutor and was questioned by him for two hours.
Tesero municipal councillors say the possibility of danger from the reservoir was never discussed officially because it was the direct responsibility of the provincial and not the municipal authorities.
Local people say that there have been fears on more than one occasion that the earth walls of the two reservoirs were too weak to take the weight of water. Alarm was caused in the spring when leaks were noticed. There have also been asserstions that the reservoirs had been recently extended.
The reservoirs were built in 1968 and, according to local residents, there were protests at the time because of the potential danger they represented to three hotels and other buildings in the valley below the site. The hotels completely vanished after a huge wave of mud broke over the walls of the reservoirs on Friday afternoon.
The problem also arises as to where the responsibility lay for regular checking of the state of the reservoirs. According to the municipality, it lies with the province. There are differences of opinion as to which office in the Trento province, which has semi-autonomous status, has the task of control.
Demands for justice are combined with the hope expressed by the Prime Minister and others that the shock will bring about far greater concentration on forecasting disasters rather than improving only the methods used in meeting them.
Much press comment has connected the disaster with the devaluation of the lira, claiming that figuratively two barriers gave way because insufficient measures were taken to protect them.
Rescuers praised, page 4
Grim images and photographs, back page

Italian lira devalued by nearly 8%

After a crisis meeting of European Economic Community finance ministers in Rome at the weekend, the Italian lira has been devalued by an effective 7.8 per cent. The Italian government has introduced an emergency package of measures aimed at cutting the soaring public spending which has hit international confidence in the currency.
The Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, has demanded a detailed inquiry into the events that led to Friday's slump in the lira and its subsequent suspension. It fell almost 20 per cent against the dollar after the State oil company, ENI, against official advice, tried to buy \$125 million to settle a debt. The Government, in conjunction with the Bank of Italy, had already been preparing to devalue the lira, but Friday's events made the task imperative. After an eight-hour meeting, the EEC finance ministers agreed to devalue the lira by 6 per cent.
Continued on back page, col 8

Labour Party conference agenda Kinnock faces NUM showdown

By Our Political Reporter
saying that there could no question of overturning verdicts arrived at properly by the courts.
In his repudiation of the demand, made by Mr Scargill at the union's annual conference, Mr Kinnock accused the NUM leader of indulging in fantasies. He has also made plain that he is against the reinstatement of miners convicted of violence or serious acts of criminal damage.
The conference motions on the strike are headed by one from the NUM which calls on the next Labour government to reimburse the union for fines and legal costs incurred during the strike.
The Erith and Crayford constituency resolution calls the life sentence for murder imposed on two miners "a blatant political act of vengeance against miners for daring to stand up to the Tories' attacks on the working class".
The issue is certain to pose Mr Kinnock's most serious test at the conference, with many of his colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet hoping that he will again openly repudiate Mr Scargill. The linked issue of the breakdown by members of the Nottinghamshire NUM also raises difficulties for the Labour leader.
When Mr Tony Benn presented a Bill to the Commons proposing an amnesty for anyone convicted during the strike, Mr Kinnock remarked: "This Bill cannot be taken seriously by anyone. I cannot even imagine that it has been drafted with any serious purpose."
The other main area of internal controversy for Mr Kinnock at Bournemouth will be over a call for the establishment of black sections. Twelve of the 14 resolutions tabled on black sections support their introduction, a development which Mr Kinnock has said would introduce "apartheid" into the party.
The rift, page 10

Notts miners foresee basis for new 'right-wing TUC'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter
Leaders of the Nottinghamshire pitmen seeking to split from the National Union of Mineworkers predict that their new union will form the basis of an alternative, right-wing Trades Union Congress.
The Nottinghamshire miners, who have been told by various Labour and TUC leaders that they will be denied affiliation to the official labour movement if they form their own organization, argue that they could find allies in the million-strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union which has 365,000 members.
The engineers and the electricians are faced with expulsion from the TUC for accepting government money for ballots. The AUEW has already received £1 million and the EETPU has registered its intention to take somewhat less.
The general council of the TUC is this Wednesday expected to accept the advice of the finance and general purposes committee, its "inner cabinet", and initiate an inquiry into the actions of its affiliates.
Many observers argue that the investigation has come too late for a final decision at Congress in September, but an



Lyle sinks the putt which sealed victory in the Open at Sandwich yesterday.

Lyle brings Open title back home

Sandy Lyle gave Britain their first Open championship victory for 16 years before an ecstatic 30,000 crowd at Royal St George's, Sandwich, yesterday. Under the fiercest examination, he broke the bogey that has lasted since Tony Jacklin's success in 1969. His final round of 70 won him the title by a shot with a two over par total of 282.
It was worth £65,000 in prize money but Lyle can now expect to make much more than a million pounds from the spin-offs of his triumph. He virtually had the title presented to him, needing nothing better than a par round at the finish.
Bernhard Langer, the US Masters winner from West Germany, and David Graham, of Australia, winner of two main championships, led jointly by three shots at the start. Yet both made a series of unexpected errors and took 75.
● Alain Prost, of France, won the Marlboro British Grand Prix at Silverstone by a lap in his McLaren to close the gap on Michele Alboreto, of Italy, the runner-up and world championship leader, to two points at the half-way stage of the 16-race Formula One season.
● Bernard Hinault won the Tour de France for the fifth time thereby equalling the records of Jacques Anquetin and Eddie Merckx. Coreg Le Monde, of the United States, was second and Francis Castaing third.
● Joaquim Cruz, the Olympic 800 metres champion from Brazil, who was due to meet Britain's Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion at Crystal Palace on Saturday, could race against him at the same venue on August 2. Cruz missed Saturday's event following a disarrangement with the tournament organizer, Andy Norman.
Sport, pages 24-27

Activists seized in Pretoria's first crackdown

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg
At least 113 people, among them both white and black anti-apartheid activists, had been arrested by last night as the South African police began enforcing the emergency regulations which came into force in strict parts of the country at midnight on Saturday. It is the first time such measures have been used in a quarter of a century.
The Army and police also mounted roadblocks at dawn yesterday around the black township of KwaNobu on the East Rand, a scene of repeated violence in recent months, while searches were conducted of residents' homes. Unrest continued during Saturday night in various townships, and at least one black man was killed.
Senior police officers are to meet newspaper editors and representatives of the foreign press here today to discuss "dissemination of news from the emergency proclamation, which also gives the security forces sweeping powers of arrest and detention."
President Botha, flanked by the ministers of defence and law and order and the Commissioner of Police, appeared on television to announce the emergency, which affects 36 of the country's nearly 300 magisterial districts.
The 36 districts are, with one exception, all in the Eastern Cape or within a 50-mile radius of Johannesburg, the most densely populated region in the country. These are the two areas where the unrest in black townships has been concentrated, claiming some 450 lives over the past 10 months.
The emergency was proclaimed under the little-used Public Safety Act of 1953, which was last invoked in 1960 during the crisis precipitated by the police massacre at Sharpeville of 69 blacks demonstrating against the carrying of passes.
The 1962 emergency lasted 156 days. During that period some 1,500 people were arrested and the two main black resistance movements of the time, the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress were banned and driven underground.
It is not clear whether Mr Botha intends to ban the modern equivalents of the ANC and the PAC, the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization, the main black consciousness groups. He gave a warning, however, that "strict action will be taken against those persons and institutions that cause or propagate disruption".
The president also said the emergency had been proclaimed because "acts of violence and thuggery... mainly directed at the property and persons of law-abiding black people could no longer be tolerated".

ON PAGE 5
Defiance at funeral
Roll-call of death
How grievances grew
The situation had to be "normalized" so that "the climate for continued dialogue in the interests of all people in the constitutional, economic and social fields is assured".
Government sources claimed yesterday that there was evidence that a small number of ringleaders were behind the violence and unrest, and that if they were arrested and taken out of circulation the turmoil would die down.
The leader of the main white anti-apartheid party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, called for Parliament, now in recess, to be reconvened, and described the emergency as "a devastating comment on the failure" of the Government's reforms. Extreme right-wing parties welcomed it, but said stronger action should have been taken earlier.

Emergency decreed as admission of failure

The state of emergency imposed in South Africa was described as an admission of failure to keep order which could delay reform and discourage foreign investors (Our Foreign Staff write).
"It is a fairly dramatic indication that the authorities have lost control of the situation," said Robert Schrire, professor of politics at the University of Cape Town. "For the rest of the world it is a damning admission of failure."
The Nobel peace prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said that the clampdown could lead to further violence. "I doubt if it could calm the situation but if it does it will be a sullen calm and below the surface it will be boiling. We could have an almighty explosion."
In Washington, the State Department said it was deeply troubled. "We hope sincerely that the unrest will abate rapidly, permitting the government to remove these measures and get on with the urgent business of reform."
In a BBC interview in London, Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton North, accused the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, of worsening the situation in South Africa by sending the Bishop of Lichfield, the Right Rev Keith Sutton, to represent him at the funeral of 14 blacks in Johannesburg. "One is driven to the conclusion that the archbishop is encouraging revolution by sending his prelates out there."

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Popplewell football report expected to support identity card plan

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The efforts of the Prime Minister to persuade the football authorities to introduce a national identity card system for supporters will be given a powerful boost this week when the Popplewell inquiry into ground safety is expected to endorse the scheme.

Mr Justice Popplewell, in an interim report on the Bradford City fire and riots at Birmingham City and the European Cup final in Brussels, is expected to propose strict new fire safety precautions at all grounds, including the manning by stewards of all fire escape routes.

But it will be his advice on membership cards that will be most welcomed in Downing Street. The football authorities' rejection of a national scheme has angered the Prime Minister.

She has accepted their argument that it would be impracticable to introduce a national scheme before the new season, but she does not accept that it is impossible to introduce a scheme and wants the individual schemes being introduced

by some football clubs to be compatible so what eventually a national scheme will emerge.

It was learnt yesterday that the Football Association is refusing even to sit on the Football League working group set up, belatedly in the Government's view, to consider the possibility of a national scheme.

The group met on Thursday last week, with representatives from the Football Trust, Sports Council, Association of Chief Police Officers, and the secretaries of Arsenal and Charlton.

The absence of the FA, which is not attending because it says it has already considered and dismissed a scheme, is understood to be making progress difficult, and will no doubt further enrage Mrs Thatcher, who is to meet the football authorities again later this week.

Whitehall officials are saying that it should be possible to produce an identity card, costing as little as 50p and giving a club code and individual membership number, which could be used at grounds throughout the country, and

would be of enormous assistance to the police in their efforts to track down known trouble-makers.

The recommendations of the Popplewell report, due on Wednesday, are expected to mean that several clubs will start next season with large parts of their grounds closed because it will recommend essential ground improvements which many clubs know that they cannot complete in time for the August kick-off. Calls for government help to finance ground improvements will be treated with some caution.

Some of the Popplewell proposals, particularly the installation of more closed-circuit television at grounds to help the police identify offenders, are already being implemented.

The Football Trust, which has offered £500,000 of the revenue it receives from the spot-the-ball competitions for the television projects has been inundated with applications. It is understood that 55 of the 130 clubs in England and Scotland have asked for help.

Bradford gathers to mourn its victims

From Peter Davenport in Bradford

It was a day not for forgetting a tragedy but for coming to terms with the grief caused by the disaster that still haunts the city of Bradford and its people.

Ten weeks after the fire that swept through the main stand and the Valley parade ground and led to 56 deaths, 5,000 people gathered on the pitch in front of its charred remains for a memorial service yesterday.

They included the relatives of some of those who died and some of those injured, although others who were bereaved had felt unable to face the ordeal of visiting the place where their loved ones perished.

They all sat or stood before a 25ft high cross, created from the blackened timbers of the stand, for the one hour inter-denominational service. The Right Rev Robert Williamson, Bishop of Bradford, said the cross was not only a symbol of tragedy and death but also of love, courage and a hope for the future.

The service was organized by Bradford City Council to enable people to grieve, to celebrate the lives of those who died, to give thanks for the heroism shown on the day, to sympathize with those still suffering and to look to the future with hope.

All those who lost relatives or who were injured in the fire were invited to attend the service. The organizers said they could understand why some had chosen to stay at home and grieve in private.

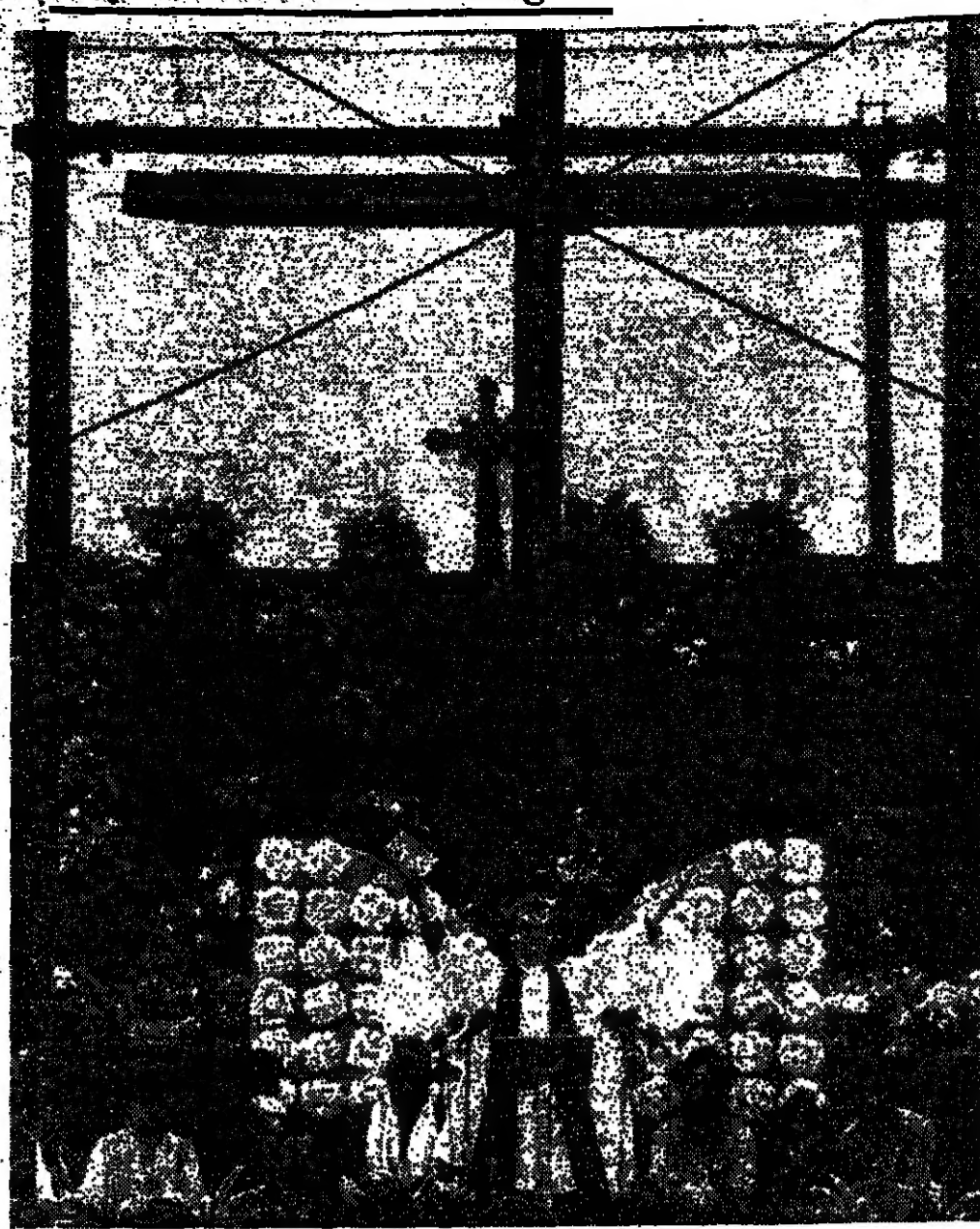
It was a simple but moving service: a remembrance of an event which could not be forgotten, but also a communal acceptance that life has to go on.

The stand looked much as it did immediately after the fire; but its blackened remains were brightened by ranks of flowers and floral tributes to those who died.

In the section of G Block, where the fire started, four bunches of flowers in memory of some of those who died there had been placed among the charred remains of the seating. Further along, roughly fastened to an iron seat stanchion, was a little teddy bear bearing the inscription: "May 11-1985. The day tragedy belittled a dream awaited for three generations."

It was a day for only brief

City comes to terms with grief



Above: Dwarfed by the memorial cross, the Very Rev Brandon Jackson, Provost of Bradford, leads the singing.

Below: Martin Fletcher, aged 12, and his mother, Mrs Susan Fletcher, who lost Martin's father, brother, grandfather and an uncle when the fire started.

A tiny teddy bear, placed on an iron seat stanchion in the gutted stand, is thought to have been the family's memorial to the dead members of the Fletcher family.

words from leaders, representing all the religious communities in the city. The Bishop said: "In some respects we wish we could forget, but the memory is so painful, but we find we cannot, and indeed we must not. For wounds are not healed, scars are not removed, broken hearts do not find peace by contrived forgetfulness but by carrying them into the larger context of a caring community and a loving God."

During the singing of the final hymn, 60 children from

Bradford schools carried baskets holding 500 white carnations which they handed out among the congregation. It was, the people were told, a symbol of new life.

However, the order of service contained a reminder that, for many, more practical help was still required. A leaflet produced by the council to help those trying to cope with personal loss was folded inside.

Some people had questioned the timing of the service and its location. But there was little doubt that those who came

were deeply affected. One young man had to be helped off the ground when it all proved too much, another man walked away as the last hymn was being sung, removing his glasses to dry a tear and outside the ground, a policeman was seen wiping tears from his eyes.

The floral tributes - one for each of the victims laid by 56 children - were removed after the service. Later this week the stand will be demolished in preparation for the rebuilding of the grounds.

RAF famine operation to be extended

By Our Political Reporter

The RAF Hercules relief operation in Ethiopia, which the Government had planned to end in September, is to be extended. MPs are expected to be told today.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, who visited Ethiopia last week to see the relief work, is understood to have concluded that the airlift, which has cost some £1.5 million a month since last November, should continue.

Mr Raison spoke with the Prime Minister on Saturday after his return. Mrs Thatcher had told the Archbishop of Canterbury in a letter on Friday that if the operation was still needed it would be extended.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, flew in an RAF Hercules yesterday to Gundo-Meskel, a remote area of the northern Shoa province of Ethiopia where thousands of people are being fed with food dropped from the air.

The Labour leader arrived in Addis Ababa on Saturday for a three-day visit to drought relief centres and to hold talks with African leaders attending the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit.

Mr Kinnock said later that there must be no loss of the Hercules service because it served areas that would not get food by any other means.

OAU goals, page 4

Holidays bring sea rescues and road jams

Coastal rescue services in South Wales and the south of England had one of their busiest periods of the summer at the weekend as scores of sailors and windsurfers tempted out by warm weather got into difficulties in strong winds. In one accident, Mr John Mills, a windsurfer died on Saturday after being pulled unconscious from the sea at Mumbles, near Swansea, West Glamorgan.

The Meteorological Office's forecast for the next five days is for it to get warmer in the south with the possibility of thunder showers, but for changeable weather in the North and Scotland.

Weather forecast, back page

TGWU loser 'to stand again'

Mr George Wright, secretary of the Welsh region of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the runner-up in the recent election for the general secretaryship, is expected to apply for the number two post.

The deputy general secretary, Mr Alex Kitson, is likely to announce his retirement shortly. The position carries a place on the Labour party's national executive. Mr Wright, who is backed by right-wingers, will face competition from the favourite, Mr John Freeman, the union's leader in Northern Ireland, Mr Bill Morris, the national bus officer, Mr Joe Mills, northern region secretary, and possibly Mr Larry Smith, the TGWU executive officer.

Apex votes for political levy

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex), will today become the first white-collar union to announce that its members have voted in favour of retaining their political levy.

An overwhelming majority is said to have voted for the fund in a high point of its 95,000 members. The million-strong Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the TUC's second largest affiliate, is expected to disclose a similar result tomorrow.

City cuts rates to court's limit

Edinburgh's Labour-controlled city council yesterday complied with a court order and reduced its rate by 1.8p in the pound, but undertook not to increase council house rents to make up for the cash shortfall.

The Court of Session last week ordered the council to revise its rate and contribution to the housing account, which was more than £5.2 million above the government limit. The council still faces a parliamentary order demanding a further 5.2p rate reduction.

Destroyer ready for Navy

A new guided-missile destroyer, which last year was the subject of a strike by workers at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, sailed on Saturday for the naval base at Rosyth before being formally handed over to the Royal Navy.

The ship, HMS Edinburgh, which is one of the Type 42 destroyers built by Cammell Laird, was meeting the new delivery date after the sit-in.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20, Belgium 170, Canada 170, France 170, Germany 170, Italy 170, Japan 170, New Zealand 170, Norway 170, Portugal 170, Spain 170, Sweden 170, Switzerland 170, Taiwan 170, Thailand 170, USA 170, West Germany 170, Yugoslavia 170.

Cash crisis in soccer clubs

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Just 36 out of Britain's 92 football league clubs were in profit at the pre-tax level in their most recently recorded financial years of operation, a survey has shown.

Ten of the 22 first division clubs had pre-tax losses, and there were 46 clubs trading with liabilities exceeding assets.

The survey which is about to be published by Jordan and Sons (Surveys), is based on returns made by the clubs to Companies House. Roughly half the clubs had filed returns covering financial years ended during last year, but 35 had lodged accounts only to 1983 and a few went back earlier than that.

The survey questions clubs' ability to meet increasing bills, particularly extra safety precautions in the wake of the fire at Bradford City's ground, at a time of erosion of support by paying fans. The ban of English clubs abroad after the riots at the European Cup final in Brussels, in which 38 people died has also brought financial pressures, including the possible withdrawal of sponsorship, as drinks companies may be influenced against sponsorship by alcohol bans at grounds, the survey points out.

Jordan's says 82 of the clubs are sponsored in various degrees.

Many clubs are already in debt, resulting in many cases in high interest charges. Wage bills are heavy. The average bill for first division clubs was £1.02 million a year; for second division clubs, £0.43 million; third division, £0.39 million; and fourth division £0.24 million.

Arsenal, which had a pre-tax loss of £0.94 million in the year ended May 1984, had the biggest wages bill at £1.8 million. Its highest paid employee received between £75,000 and £80,000 that year.

Arsenal's gate receipts amounted to £1.8 million - an increase of rather more than 4 per cent over the previous year - thus only just equating with the wages bill with £70,000 raised additionally in donations and ground advertisements and other activities netting some £697,000.

The big spenders - rankings by wages bills

Club	Wages Bill
Arsenal	£1,800,000
Liverpool	£1,500,000
Manchester United	£1,400,000
Nottingham Forest	£1,300,000
Sheff Wed	£1,200,000
Sheff Utd	£1,100,000
Southampton	£1,000,000
Swansea	£900,000
Wolves	£800,000
Wigan	£700,000
Wolves	£600,000
Wolves	£500,000
Wolves	£400,000
Wolves	£300,000
Wolves	£200,000
Wolves	£100,000

* Financial year to May 1983; next to mid-1984. Source: Jordan's

There are eight clubs whose wage bills were in excess of £1 million, including Brighton and Hove Albion in the second division, spending £1.2 million.

A Survey of Football League Clubs (Jordan Information Services, Jordan House, Brunswick Place, London N1 6EE; £125).

Club	Wages Bill
Queens Park Rangers	£1,200,000
Wolves	£1,100,000
Wolves	£1,000,000
Wolves	£900,000
Wolves	£800,000
Wolves	£700,000
Wolves	£600,000
Wolves	£500,000
Wolves	£400,000
Wolves	£300,000
Wolves	£200,000
Wolves	£100,000

TUC will fight cuts in benefits

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Trade Union Congress is launching a vigorous campaign against the Government's proposals to restructure the social security programme.

The Government is starting to dismantle the welfare state, the TUC says in leaders produced for the campaign. "Stripped of all the frills, it is nothing more than an exercise to save the Government money at our expense". The Government had gone back on promises to protect the state earnings-related pension scheme (Serps) and child benefit.

The campaign will include a national march and rally, on October 27, lobbying of MPs, a "benefits week" in December and a special report to this year's TUC Congress.

Alarm over state of roads and sewers

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's infrastructure, including roads, railways and sewers, was deemed ill-cared for five years ago, is now "sufficiently unkempt and at risk to give rise to public alarm", according to a report published today by civil engineers.

In one of the most outspoken criticisms of government policies towards capital spending, the report says that total spending on infrastructure has fallen below the level at which it stood when the Government took power, and that it was the most insubstantial, seen for at least 10 years.

"Most of the construction targets set, as much as decades ago, have been under-shot; few of the urgent appeals for modernization and extension have been heeded; and maintenance is so far in arrears as to directly endanger the assets."

The report, compiled by an economist, Mr W. A. P.

Manser, says the judgement to be made on the Government's efforts on public finance and infrastructure care is inescapable. "They have failed. They have in their management of public finance, and they have failed as stewards of the nation's basic structure."

The Government has been facing pressure from all sides of industry to release more funds for infrastructure investment. Of the total government spending of £146.2 billion planned for 1986-87 non-housing construction spending would account for only £7.1 billion or just over 4.5 per cent.

Mr Manser reckons that a saving of 5 per cent or £7 billion in the remaining budget "could transform the infrastructure picture."

The British Economic Base 1985 (W. A. P. Manser. Available free from the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Cowdroy House, 6 Portugal Street, London WC2A 2HH).

Peers likely to retain TV coverage

By Our Political Reporter

The House of Lords is expected today to vote to continue to allow its proceedings to be televised.

Government whips said yesterday that it was "odds-on" that peers would pass a motion put forward by Lord Soames, the former leader of the Lords, proposing that the six-month experiment should be extended.

Lord Soames's proposal, if passed, will allow television to continue until the committee on sound broadcasting has made a full report on the experiment, so the extension would therefore be open-ended.

However, the pro-television peers hope the televising will continue until the House of Commons makes its own decision on broadcasting its proceedings. That vote, which has been promised by Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, could come just before Christmas.

The Prime Minister is now understood to be in favour of televising.

The broadcasting organizations are keen to continue the Lords experiment. Although it has had a generally favourable reception, and several peers are believed to have been converted to the cause, there is still a fairly strong body of opposition.

Union membership still falling

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Trade unions in Britain and the West are continuing to decline considerably in membership but show no signs of withering away, according to an industrial relations specialist.

Mr Robin Smith, a senior lecturer at Durham University Business School, believes that unions are slowly adapting to changing circumstances and are accepting increased "employer control" in a way that will ensure their survival.

Writing in *Optima*, a publication financed by the Anglo American Corporation, he points out that the main factors behind their decline in the 1980s have been mass unemployment, recession in traditional industries, government opposition, and the changing attitudes of management to work organization.

Curbs on Whitehall abuses proposed

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

The head of the Civil Service should have the right to complain to MPs about undue political interference in appointments to senior Whitehall jobs.

Junior officials who caught ministers lying or falsifying records should also be able to report to a new Whitehall ombudsman who could inform a parliamentary select committee.

These solutions for coping with Civil Service worries, in the wake of the Poining affair and allegations that senior jobs are being reserved for government supporters, are made this morning by Sir Douglas Wass, former joint head of the Home Civil Service, in an article in *Political Quarterly*.

Thatcher will resist move to ban Sinn Fein

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The Government will reject pressure at the Conservative Party conference to have Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, proscribed as an illegal organization. Although Official Unionists will be pressing for a debate on the issue, Mrs Thatcher has already indicated that such a move at present would be "ineffective and counter-productive".

In a letter from her office to Mr Ronnie Campbell, a Unionist councillor, Mrs Thatcher said that so long as Sinn Fein was not primarily engaged in acts of terrorism, the Government believed that neither democracy nor the fight against

UNION MEMBERSHIP DENSITY

Total civilian employment

	1979	1983
Australia	47.3	48
Canada	32.8(a)	32
West Germany	38.9	40
Italy	43.8	40
Japan	32.8	22
Sweden	80.1	80
United Kingdom	54.3	49
United States	22.7	20

Sources: US Bureau of Labour Statistics for 1979. Calculation for 1983 using the ratio of total civilian employment in 1979.

The trend has been reinforced by the practice of bypassing union representatives, breaking the willingness to strike, positive policies to improve relations with employees and a drive to reduce labour costs. What is common to those strategies, Mr Smith says, "is the obvious desire to

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Training scheme defended

By Our Labour Reporter

The Government yesterday rounded on a report criticizing the effectiveness of the £800 million Youth Training Scheme (YTS) made by Sir Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment with special responsibility for the scheme, said Sir Gordon's attack was legitimate only for the first year of the scheme's operation.

Sir Gordon had expressed concern that more than half of the first year's entrants had dropped out, that the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) may have wasted as much as £55 million on unfilled places, and that there was no central control over the balance of occupational training provided.

Most of the shortcomings in the first year of the YTS, which started in April 1983, had now been "corrected", Mr Morrison said.

"Over 700,000 youngsters have participated in the scheme, which is now entering its third year. Quality is crucial and to ensure standards are maintained, MSC has an extensive evaluation programme, as the auditor's report recognizes."

The minister acknowledged there was a surplus of places in the first year because of uncertain demand, but that had been largely removed in the following year.

"There is no doubt that youngsters have given the scheme the thumbs-up, with over 80 per cent of those leaving it saying they found their training worthwhile", he said.

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Man linked by MP to bank 'loan fraud' flies in with plans to repay money

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Mr Michael Hepker, one of the businessmen linked by an MP to allegations of possible fraud at Johnson Matthey Bankers, arrived in London from Chicago yesterday with plans to defend himself with repay up to £1.5 million.

Mr Hepker, aged 44, chairman of Leeds-based Sumrie Clothing Ltd, said he would telephone Bank of England officials handling the JMB finances today "to see whether they want to have a meeting or pursue the discussions we had previously. We are in the course of agreeing on a repayment schedule."

Last week in the Commons, Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, said Mr Hepker had led Bank of England auditors "up the garden path" over a £1.5 million loan to an Isle of Man company called Ravensbury Investments. The loan, Mr Sedgemore said, involved fraud.

After the accusations, Mr Hepker, on a business trip to Chicago, said money, which with interest could amount to £1.5 million, was borrowed for a company called Provincial

Properties (Wales). Mr Hepker owned the company and the money was to develop a supermarket site in Barry, south Glamorgan.

He said yesterday at Heathrow Airport: "As for leading the auditors up the garden path, to the best of my knowledge and belief I have never had any contact with the auditors of Johnson Matthey Bank." His relationship with the bank had always been cordial and perfectly normal.

"I think Mr Sedgemore has been highly irresponsible and I think he ought to have made checks on the information and looked into the person who provided him with it."

He added: "Apart from the instincts of wanting to punch him on the nose, I think he owes me an apology. I would like him to come out from under the skirts of Parliament and make these allegations public."

Mr Hepker said that taking into account securities on the loan worth £300,000, plus £100,000 for sale of part of the 1.5-acre site and the value of the rest of the land, between £1.1

million and £1.2 million was available to the bank.

The bank had valued the site, part of the security on the loan, at £300,000 but Mr Hepker said the value increased if there was an end user. The site had been valued without one.

"The plan we have been discussing was to develop the site under a new development scheme. The bank would receive the first £300,000 and two-thirds of the excess, and the developer would receive a third."

He said the loan from JMB had been channelled to Provincial Properties (Wales) through Ravensbury Investments, which owned the company.

Mr Hepker said he had two other loans from JMB which had been repaid. One had been for about £1 million and the other for £250,000.

There was no special reason for dealing with JMB, which was one of a number of banks he had used. "There was no rumour going round town that JMB was a soft touch and you should get in there quickly", he said.



Mr Hepker and his wife Patricia after she met him at Heathrow yesterday.

Heathrow terminal to have £68m refit

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Terminal three at Heathrow Airport, London, is to be done up at a cost of £68 million, once British Airways long-haul services are transferred to the new £200 million terminal four early next year.

Redevelopment, to improve passengers' comfort and services, is to be phased over four years. Completion is planned for the spring of 1990. Mr Gareth Howell, airport director of D. Y. Davies Associates, of Richmond upon Thames, architects for the scheme, said that it would probably be the largest refurbishment project in Britain. The terminal opened in 1961.

The British Airports Authority is taking advantage of the temporary drop in the 11 million passengers using terminal three to start work, which has been planned for several years.

British Airways, which will use terminal four for its intercontinental and scheduled flights to Paris and Amsterdam, accounts for about a third of the passengers now using terminal three. KLM and Air Malta will also move to the new terminal.

Improvements to the departures building will include a 40 per cent increase in the checking-in area, more lifts and escalators, better shops, and a 30 per cent increase in the size of the departure lounge. The duty-free shops will be more than doubled in size and new baggage-handling, incorporating a laser system, will be installed.

In the arrivals building, the immigration hall will be extended and the area reserved for the baggage reclaim hall will be increased in area by 70 per cent and the arrivals concourse by 25 per cent.

The new terminal four building, which opens next year, will include an underground station and will be able to handle 2,000 passengers an hour in each direction with 64 check-in desks.

Signing of treaty to bar Spain as refuge

By Our Crime Reporter

A new extradition treaty between Spain and Britain, blocking the use of the so-called "Costa del Crime" as a refuge, in the future, for Britons on the run, will be signed in London today.

It is estimated that up to 100 alleged criminals, wanted for crimes ranging from murder and armed robbery to fraud worth millions of pounds, are living in southern Spain, out of reach of extradition warrants. The new treaty cannot be used against them because Spanish law will not permit legislation to be retroactive.

But if the wanted men leave Spain and return there, warrants become active and the Spanish authorities can deport them, not necessarily to Britain, under a wide-ranging new law affecting foreigners.

Spectrum page 8

Call to keep Lyceum alive

The Covent Garden Forum neighbourhood council yesterday called upon the Greater London Council to sell the Lyceum theatre to bidders interested in ensuring it remains a live theatre.

The GLC has given the Mecca leisure organization permission to turn it into a discotheque and restaurant. But a GLC spokesman said yesterday the issue stipulated that the building must be used for live theatre for a third of its opening time.

Sugarbeet rise

Britain's sugarbeet yield should increase by 3 per cent this year, according to British Sugar. A corporation spokesman said farmers in the Eastern Counties were growing sugarbeet on about 500,000 acres, which was expected to produce more than one million tonnes of white sugar.

British Telecom to face quality tests

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The Office of Telecommunications (OfTel), the consumers' watchdog of the telephone network, is planning to make spot checks on British Telecom to test the service quality. The tests will include checks on the frequency of wrong numbers, the number of pay phones which are not working at any one time and the speed of the repair service.

The tests will be operating throughout the United Kingdom by the end of the year. Consumer market research surveys and checks on telephone locations will be two of the methods employed in collating information on the network's performance. The office has a budget of £500,000 for hiring outside consultancy services for the financial year ending March 1986.

OfTel has taken over the role once performed by the Post Office Users National Council as the monitor of the service.

But it also has the responsibility of ensuring that there is fair competition in the telecommunications industry.

OfTel is receiving about 700 complaints a month on a range of subjects which is 10 per cent higher than the previous year when the users' council was the watchdog. The principal subject of complaint, as has been the case in previous years, is disputed telephone bills.

In the first five months of its existence from August of last year, OfTel received about 300 complaints on issues relating to British Telecom's licence and another 70 on charges and tariffs.

Nearly 3,000 general complaints were received in that period from consumers in England, while the telephone watchdog in Wales received 99, in Scotland 290 and in Northern Ireland 162.

BMA fears abortion controversy

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Fresh attempts could be made to restrict the grounds for abortion if the Government legislates to reduce the time limits from 28 weeks into a pregnancy to 24, the British Medical Association and the British Pregnancy Advisory Service said at the weekend.

Dr Sandy Macara, chairman of the BMA's ethical committee, said his committee's reaction to a report from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists calling for

a lower limit was to welcome it strongly as "on balance a good thing", but there were some reservations.

"We recognize that things have changed a great deal since 1929 when the Infant Life Preservation Act was passed, particularly our ability to save very much younger infants", he said. "The fear a lot of people have is that any attempt to legislate is likely to open up again the whole hoary debate about termination of pregnancy."

Some of the "absolutists" in the anti-abortion lobby were so

determined to pursue their case that "I doubt if they are going to agree that a small limited measure like this is something that should be allowed to go through without amendment."

The British Pregnancy Advisory Service, the largest of the private abortion charities, said it would oppose a change in the law as "neither necessary nor desirable". Although the Act assumes that any child older than 28 weeks is capable of being born alive, it also makes it an offence to abort any foetus capable of being born alive, whatever its age.

"To some extent what is being proposed is already in the law", a BPAS spokesman said.

"Very few abortions are performed over 24 weeks - 197 in 1982 and 238 in 1983 on residents of England and Wales - which is less than two in 1,000 of all abortions."

"Studies by the Royal Colleges have shown that many of the late abortions occur because of late referrals or because tests to establish foetal abnormalities do not work first time or are lost and have to be re-done."

Shopping in town centre under study

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Initial studies have been started by the National Economic Development Office (Nedo) which could lead to the first exhaustive study of the future of the traditional high street.

There appears to be increasing confusion among planners, in Whitehall and among city centre retailers especially about the increasing trend towards developing shopping centres on the outskirts of towns and cities.

A concern is that the switch to out-of-town shopping could leave town and city centres so weak that rental and rateable values would fall disastrously, while leaving many people, such as those without their own transport, largely devoid of shopping facilities.

The big grocery chains have long argued that in many towns where supermarkets have been established at the edge of towns, the central shopping areas have still thrived.

What the initial studies are attempting is to identify the issues. That could lead to a fuller study.

An initial report is likely to be ready for the October meeting of Nedo.

Ecology project

The environmental pressure group, Greenpeace, will launch a fund-raising drive in London on Wednesday to finance an Antarctic expedition. The organization intends to land a four-man team on the southern ice cap to monitor any mineral explorations.

COMPLAINTS PERIOD AUGUST 5 TO DECEMBER 31 1984

	OfTel	Northern Ireland	Wales	Scotland
Accounts	955	101	51	88
Quality of service	443	28	13	60
Provision of service	299	15	11	64
Deposit reminders, deposits	402	8	2	15
Charges	345	7	7	30
Directory services/directories	106	2	4	9
Payphones	85	-	-	22
International services	10	-	-	-
Other matters (advertising, electronic mail etc)	188	2	11	1
Total	2811	162	98	290

*Advisory committee on telecommunications for the three countries. Only Scotland has a separate classification for payphones and none have any for international services.

Butchers being trained to cut out the fat

Some of Britain's traditional cuts of meat are to disappear, and butchers are being retrained to produce a new range to keep pace with the demands of health-conscious housewives.

Butchers at the Meat and Livestock Commission have developed a technique for butchering pork, lamb and beef which can provide lean cuts and joints that are easy and quick to cook.

Some butchers' shops are already selling these cuts and the main supermarket chains are introducing them, alongside traditional roasts and joints.

The new technique involves removing the bone completely, and then stripping away the remaining fat so that only lean meat is left.

Gunman stages 'Bonnie and Clyde' battle

A man armed with a shotgun, who fired on the police in a Devon village yesterday, may have been influenced by the gangster film, *Bonnie and Clyde*, shown on television hours earlier.

The man fired at his girl friend's car, parked in a street in Fremington, and at police cars which arrived at the scene.

The man drove off in one of the damaged patrol cars and armed detectives chased him for several miles along narrow country lanes. A volley of shots was fired at one of the pursuing police vehicles.

A police spokesman said: "It seems the man watched *Bonnie and Clyde* on TV and tried to emulate them."

Two hours after the original incident a man was held after a police ambush in Barnstaple.

Conservation project

Untidy farmland aims to save wildlife

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

There was a time long ago when the Manydown Company farm on the edge of Basingstoke in Hampshire regularly won awards for the best-kept in the district.

Nowadays it is usually at the bottom of the list, and when Mr Hugh Oliver-Bellasis, who owns it jointly with his brother Charles, says with a smile that he doesn't give a damn, he means it.

It is not that they are bad farmers, far from it: theirs is a considerable estate, with 19 full-time workers and nearly 3,000 acres, most of it used for growing arable crops for seed.

But what apparently upsets the judges is that in these days of orderly weed-free crops, sprayed to banish all intruders, the Manydown fields, seen from the roadside, are of untidy, colourful mass of poppies, mayweed, thistles, bindweed and all sorts of other things that farmers have been taught to seek out and destroy.

The reason for this apparent disorder is that Mr Oliver-Bellasis has deliberately made a practice of leaving an un-

sprayed 20-ft wide strip around each of his wheat and barley fields. That may not sound like much, but the results suggest that if it became accepted practice, the benefits to wildlife and the landscape nationally could be dramatic.

The Cereals and Game Birds Research Project, which he started two years ago, was prompted by a conviction that the continued destruction of hedges and verges, and the elimination of weeds and the insects that rely on them, would lead to the eventual extinction of many species of birds, butterflies and small mammals.

A 15-year research programme by the Game Conservancy has shown that the prophylactic use of pesticides and fungicides was destroying the food supplies of insects and quite possibly directly poisoning the insects.

The elimination of predators such as ladybirds, hoverflies, lacewing beetles and earwigs allowed aphids to flourish, forcing farmers to use chemical insecticides.

The results of the Oliver-

Bellasis experiments were astonishing. Within a single year comparison of sprayed and unsprayed headlands (verges) showed a trebling in the number of butterflies and partridge chicks, and more than twice the number of pheasant chicks.

The project has already raised £279,000 in contributions, compared with an original target of £125,000. It has so far attracted 450 farmers as subscribers and is funded by the Nature Conservancy Council, World Wildlife Fund and British Trust for Ornithology.

Mr Oliver-Bellasis accepts that to some people conservation and field sports make strange bedfellows, but he believes the two are firmly interlocked. He is also scathing about what he calls cosmetic conservation.

The subject of overriding concern to farmers and conservationists alike is that so little is known about the long-term effects of agrochemicals, he says.

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ANGLIA BUILDING SOCIETY

Cancer screening: 1

Doctors demand an overhaul of programmes

President Reagan advised Americans at the weekend to have a medical check-up "If you think something isn't right". Indeed, in Britain many thousands of lives could be saved each year through screening against a range of cancers. In the first of a three-part series, THOMSON PRENTICE, our Science Correspondent, looks at the programmes and their effectiveness.

The cancer that attacked President Reagan strikes 25,000 people a year in Britain, of whom 17,000 die. It is the second most lethal, surpassed only by lung cancer.

Most bowel cancer patients die because the disease has advanced beyond treatment before it has been identified. Some leading specialists believe surgery has reached its limits; the only hope, they say, is earlier detection.

Such hope appears to be well-founded. In cancer of the bowel, as in some other forms of the disease, early detection is possible through screening tests. Unfortunately, such tests are not generally available or are inefficiently administered.

Looked at in the starkest light, that means that many thousands of people each year in Britain are dying while the means of detecting their illness in time to save them remains under-used.

There is an increasing demand within the medical profession for an urgent overhaul of national screening programmes. But critics question the benefits compared with the costs.

The aim of screening is to determine whether a disease exists in an individual who shows no symptoms of it. There must then be an available form of treatment if it is detected.

In cancer, present screening techniques have more to offer women than men. One in five of all women die from cancer: a yearly toll of 71,000 lives among the 120,000 new cases each year.

Twenty per cent, or about 14,000 of those deaths, are from breast cancer, the biggest enemy. However, the latest scientific evidence, from a study in Sweden, shows that screening by mammography, or X-ray examination of the breast, can reduce deaths by about one-third in women aged over 50.

Applied to the British population, the evidence suggests that up to 5,000 lives a year could be saved. The Government was sufficiently impressed by the Swedish results, published three months ago, to set up a working group

to examine how best to establish a national programme here.

Next year sees the conclusion of a seven-year trial of breast-screening methods, at eight centres, from Edinburgh to Guildford. The Edinburgh trial, for example, involves 70,000 women aged between 45 and 65.

Half are being offered screening, the others are not. At the end of the study, the incidence of mortality in the two groups will be compared. The hope is that the figures will show, as in Sweden, a substantial difference in favour of the women who have been screened.

Screening means that growths can be detected in the pre-cancerous stage and treated without the need to resort to disfiguring mastectomy.

Even if the statistics prove to be impressive, a national programme still seems several years away. Dr Maureen Roberts, director of the Edinburgh trial, is, like some of her colleagues, impatient. "There is an urgent need for the Government to establish this service as soon as possible, and to provide all the necessary resources," she insists.

Next to breast cancer, cancer of the cervix is most feared by women, claiming about 2,000 lives a year among the 20,000 annually who develop it.

An effective screening test has been available for 20 years, and it is Government policy that all women at risk should be offered screening at five-year intervals.

But although more than 2 million cervical smears are taken each year, there has been little impact on the incidence of the disease. There is no nationally supervised system. Some women have died from cervical cancer because of serious flaws in the follow-up network, and there is a huge backlog of smear tests waiting to be evaluated.

If that is the story of cervical screening, critics say, what are the real prospects for other national programmes?

Tomorrow: Improving the system

Stiffer road penalties canvassed

By Patricia Clough

The public will be asked for its views on changing the penalties for road traffic offences when a government-inspired study is published on Thursday.

Among the questions is whether to make greater use of manslaughter charges - which in the worst cases could mean life imprisonment - for motorists who kill people by dangerous driving.

The study has been carried out by the Road Traffic Law Review panel of Civil Servants and independent experts, under the chairmanship of Dr Peter North, principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

The panel is due to make its recommendations next year. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that the penalties for motorists who cause death by dangerous driving was one of the main issues at stake after many complaints that such drivers were not punished severely enough.

Police often preferred to bring charges of causing death by reckless driving - which carries a maximum five-year sentence - because of the difficulty of proving manslaughter, the spokesman said. There was also the danger of bringing manslaughter charges against people who became involved in fatal accidents through a momentary distraction.

BR fitting emergency door levers

British Rail has decided to fit emergency levers to allow passengers to open automatic sliding doors on trains from inside.

The decision comes after a campaign by the Central Transport Consultative Committee, the rail users' watchdog group, which feared that passengers might be trapped in an accident.

A spokesman for BR said yesterday that trains fitted with automatic sliding doors, mainly on Southern Region, would begin to be modified within the next few weeks. An emergency lever behind a breakable glass case would be fitted to doors marked as an emergency exit.

"All future new stock will have emergency sliding door releases as part of the design specification," he added.

Although trains with sliding doors have been used since the 1930s, no incidents of passengers being trapped in an accident have been reported.

The official escape route has been through interconnecting doors on carriages to the front and the rear of trains, but passengers have said that some of the interconnecting doors have been locked, with handles missing or unable to be opened.

Sun was correct to call for new TGWU ballot

After allegations of ballot-rigging in the election of a new general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, *The Sun* was entitled to publish a trenchant leading article calling for a fresh ballot or an independent inquiry, the Press Council said yesterday.

The council rejected a complaint by Mr Moss Evans, the union's retiring general secretary, that the editorial was an outrageous slur on the union, its officers and members and the newspaper failed to substantiate this when challenged.

The council rejected the complaint and said the ballot to elect a new general secretary of the TGWU was a matter of significant public interest. The election procedure had been criticized and *The Sun* was entitled to call for a fresh ballot or an independent inquiry, which were subsequently held.

The council also upheld a complaint against the *Daily Mail* for failing adequately to correct a misleading headline.

A report written by Mr Denis Healey on the visit to Britain of a Russian delegation, led by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had been published with a misleading headline: "Don't let the Red Bear fool you Maggie..." the council was told.

A corrective statement by Mr Healey, published next day, said the headline gave a misleading emphasis to what was an analysis of the role Europe and Britain could play in closing the gap between the Soviet Union and the United States and did not reflect the views expressed in the article.

The Press Council ruled that the headline was inappropriate and Mr Healey's corrective statement was not given sufficient prominence.

Engulfed town praises speed of rescue

From Peter Nichols Tesero

With the pulsating roar of helicopters filling the valleys of the Trentino, grief at the dreadful loss in human life and anger at the thought that the Stava disaster should never have been allowed to happen are relieved by the obvious efficiency of rescue forces.

In past Italian disasters, such as the massive earthquake which struck the south five years ago, criticisms of the attempts to bring help erupted at times into open fury. But not this time.

The people of this stricken town, which has lost at least 69 of its own inhabitants among the more than 200 victims, fully recognize the speed of reaction, the moving dedication of the soldiers, police and carabinieri

an the amazingly tenacious voluntary firefighters.

More than 4,750 men assembled at the scene of the disaster, with 750 lorries available, 120 earth-moving vehicles and 11 helicopters.

Within 10 minutes of the collapse of the reservoir walls on Friday, carabinieri and firefighters were already in the Stava valley and promptly rescued three people from the deadly mud.

Less than two hours later four helicopters of the Fourth Army Corps had landed 150 Alpine troops, and by mid-afternoon, Signor Giuseppe Zamberetti, Minister for Civil Defence, had arrived from Rome with Signor Elvino Pastorelli, his director-general, who is in charge of rescue co-ordination.

One explanation for the effectiveness of the operation is that the people in this far northern mountain area are sturdily capable of looking after themselves. This is true to some extent, but should not detract from the fast reaction and good planning from the central authorities.

A staff officer with the Fifth Army Corps gave four reasons for the great improvement compared with the reaction to the southern earthquake.

First, he said, the nature of the people was undoubtedly different; there was much better co-operation between civil and military authorities; communications were good; and the Army was beginning to show results from the biannual rescue operation introduced three years ago.

It is also clear that the comparatively new Ministry for Civil Defence, under its energetic minister, is now working far more effectively. After the Naples earthquake, co-ordination was left in the hands of the generals.

The only conceivable criticism heard is that perhaps the reaction was exaggerated, and that too many men and vehicles were sent to the rescue. Certainly, parts of the Fiamme valley look like a huge military base.

Lorries are constantly on the move, and yesterday a new problem arose from the arrival of sightseers, or those who had booked to start their holidays in the town this weekend, and wanted to see what prospects they had of enjoying the rest they had planned.

Police handled all traffic with remarkable calm, pointing out courteously to drivers that if their journey was less than

necessary they would do well to turn back. The authorities claim that the number of men brought to the scene was not excessive.

About 2,000 were available for each shift, and there have been cases in which commanders had difficulty in persuading them to rest when their shifts were over.

There is a new element, in that the operation is becoming something of a race against time. The mud is hardening under the strong sun, and will greatly hamper digging operations.

Army officers estimate that they must expect another week of digging before any decision is taken about the final choice of clearing the mud or bulldozing it and allowing nature to take its course.

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Checks on dam safety criticized

Tesero (Reuters) - The disaster could shock the Italian Government into tightening checks on thousands of artificial basins throughout the country.

Signor Gianluca del Bono, an official with the National Geological Inspectorate, said government facilities were still hopelessly inadequate for inspecting the often unstable terrain around the basins.

"Italy is one of the most geologically volatile countries in the world yet we have a national inspectorate smaller than that of Ghana, with just 30 full-time staff," he said.

Local administrations have set up their own inspectorates but these often lack the resources and expertise to carry out exhaustive geological checks.

"No matter how sturdily a dam is built, problems such as changes in the water level impose enormous strains on the surrounding geological structure which only a real expert can recognize," Signor del Bono said.

Officials leading the rescue operation said they believed no national register existed of earthenwork reservoirs. A report in the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* estimated there were 3,000 artificial basins supported by earthenwork construction in Italy.

Applause as Reagan goes marching in

From Michael Blayon Washington

An exuberant President Reagan made a triumphant return to the White House at the weekend, applauded by about 2,000 aides and families waving balloons and posters saying "The Gipper comes through - again".

He left Bethesda Naval Hospital by helicopter on Saturday, a week after his operation for the removal of a cancerous tumour in his colon.

Holding hands with his wife, Nancy, he walked across the White House lawn while a Marine jazz band played "When the Saints go Marching in". Turning to Mrs Reagan, he asked: "Shall we dance?"

In blue trousers and open-necked blue shirt, he looked fit and cheerful despite a slight limp. He grinned, waved and blew kisses to the crowd with both hands. "I'm feeling great, but I'm getting a little rest-weary," he said in his weekly radio address, recorded before he left hospital. He was eager to get back to work.

Virtually the entire Cabinet and their wives lined up to welcome him back. A huge banner lettered "Welcome home Mr President" was draped below the balcony from which Mr and Mrs Reagan acknowledged the cheers.

Vice-president Bush, who made a point of keeping a low profile last week, had already returned to his weekend house in Maine.

Mr Reagan will spend the next few weeks recuperating with a light workload before leaving for his California ranch on about August 14.

He paid graceful tribute in his radio address to his wife, for whom his illness was clearly a great strain. After praising other former First Ladies, including Dolly Madison and Eleanor Roosevelt, he said: "Nancy Reagan is my everything. When I look back on these days, Nancy, I'll remember your radiance and your support, and for taking part of the business of this nation... Thank you, partner, thanks for everything."

Looking at his wife, who was standing beside him, he then winked and added: "My dear, you are doing anything this evening?"

In the radio speech, his first public words since his operation, Mr Reagan expressed his determination to get a budget agreement with substantial cuts in the Federal deficit. He joked that he had told one of the surgeons who operated on him to go up to Congress and do some real cutting.

In a pun that brought groans from the White House press corps, he said he "didn't have the stomach" for Federal spending as he used to.



President Cossiga of Italy weeping during a visit to the bodies of the Stava disaster victims at a church in Tesero yesterday.

UN date for Russia and Israel

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israeli-Soviet contacts are likely to continue, including a possible meeting between the foreign ministers in New York later this year, despite an embarrassing leak last Friday about a meeting between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris.

Observers in Jerusalem pointed out this weekend that such contacts, which have accelerated since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev took over, are viewed by both countries as being in their interests.

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who met

Mr Andrei Gromyko, then the Soviet Foreign Minister at the UN General Assembly last year, is expected to continue to press for a meeting with the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, when the UN convenes in New York this autumn.

The leak has evoked strong criticism in Israel, particularly from the Opposition. Mr Victor Shmuelov of the left-wing Mafpam party went so far as to question whether it was a deliberate move to torpedo any possible rapprochement with Moscow.

● BEIRUT: Helicopters dropped Israeli troops into the Shia Muslim village of Qabrkha in south Lebanon yesterday and at least three villagers were killed during a search by soldiers. Lebanon's state radio said (AP reports). Two other villages in the UN-policed zone, Hariss and Srobbin, were shelled.

Beirut police said a civilian was killed and six were wounded in sniper exchanges between Christian and Muslim militias in the capital. Another eight deaths were reported in clashes between rival Druze

OAU sets two goals for Africa's future

Addis Ababa (Reuters) - African leaders are heartened by promises of joint action on a

rescue plan for the continent's economies, but the road to survival and sustained growth is strewn with hurdles.

Endorsed by an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit which ended on Saturday, it offers hope, but African governments will have to show unprecedented political will to put it into action.

The Addis Ababa Declaration has two goals - a five-year crash programme to make Africa self-sufficient in foods and longer-term dialogue with the West and its financial institutions to bring about economic recovery.

The meeting called for urgent talks with Africa's creditors but they are considered unlikely to take place.

The new OAU Secretary-General, Mr Ide Oumarou, Niger's Foreign Minister, was

elected by the required two-thirds majority after several close rounds of balloting. He will replace Mr Peter Onu of Nigeria, who has been acting Secretary-General for two years.

Mr Oumarou, aged 48, is a Muslim. Trained as an economist in Dakar and Paris, he began his political career as editor of the government daily, *Le Niger*.

He occupied top posts at the Information Ministry from 1963 to 1972 before his appointment as Director-General of the Post and Telecommunications Ministry. He had been Foreign Minister since February, 1983.

A man of few words, he is discreet to the point of shyness but courteous and accessible.

He has written several novels, some of which are best-sellers in French-speaking West Africa, and is a great film buff. He is married with 10 children.

Queen Mother's stamina impresses Canadians

From John Best, Ottawa

The highlight of her Alberta visit came on Thursday when she opened the fifth World Angus Forum. The Queen Mother has heard of 35 pedigree Angus cattle and is patron of the breed in Britain.

In Toronto the previous weekend she watched the 126th running of the Queen's Plate from the Royal Box at Woodbine track, and afterwards presented the traditional bundle of gold sovereigns to the owner of the winning horse.

She also insisted on taking a lift up the ON Tower, one of the world's tallest buildings, despite delays caused by bad weather.

The Canadian press devoted extensive and at times lavish coverage to the tour. Probably the most poignant news photograph, taken in Toronto, showed the sprightly Queen Mother bending over to retrieve a white glove she had dropped while members of her Canadian entourage looked on in splendid immobility.

There were nostalgic echoes of the 1939 visit. At the Saskatchewan legislature, she signed a gift book which she and the King had been the first to open. She also signed a book which she and the King had been the first to open.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother finished a sometimes gruelling eight-day visit to Canada at the weekend and flew back to London leaving many Canadians agape at her vigour and endurance.

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Refugees survive by eating seaweed

Tokyo (Reuters) - Eight exhausted Vietnamese rescued off the Japanese coast spent more than two months at sea living on seaweed, turtles and rain, the Kyodo news agency reported yesterday.

The three men, four women and a girl aged 15, were picked up by a Japanese patrol boat on Saturday after fishermen spotted their drifting boat about 110 miles south of Kagoshima in southern Japan.

One body was found in the boat and 15 others were thought to have died on the voyage.

● PAS DE LA CASA, Andorra (Reuters) - Nine people died and 16 were injured when a gas explosion wrecked a crowded supermarket here. The Spanish owner, his two young sons and a nephew were among the dead.

● HARARE pledge (AFP) - Mr Denis Norman, who was dropped as Zimbabwe's Agriculture Minister, has proclaimed his allegiance to the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

● AIR peace (AFP) - Spanish air traffic controllers called off plans for periodic work stoppages after the administration agreed to start negotiating by today on reduced workloads and improved hours.

● Palau arrests (Reuters) - Police have arrested three men in Palau on suspicion of murdering this Pacific island's President Haruo Remelick on June 30.

● Bakery blast (Reuters) - At least two people were killed and eight injured yesterday when a gas oven exploded in a bakery in the northern suburb of Le Bourget.

● Ankara order (Reuters) - Turkish authorities lifted martial law in Ankara on Friday after six-and-a-half years. But it continues in the south-east of the country where Kurdish rebels skirmish almost daily with troops.

● Admiral cleared (Reuters) - Admiral Joseph Metcalf, who commanded the US-led invasion of Grenada in 1983, has been found innocent of wrong doing in bringing home several Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles captured on the Caribbean island, the Navy said.

● Release rejected (Reuters) - Japan's Supreme Court has rejected an appeal by a 93-year-old convicted killer Sadamichi Hirasawa for his release after 30 years on death row. Supporters say he should be freed on humanitarian grounds.

● Oil spill action (Reuters) - Hong Kong - thousands of people were turned away from 11 beaches on Hong Kong island yesterday as a big operation started to clean up an oil slick from the Brazilian registered tanker Frota Durban which ran aground while trying to reach the harbour.

● Cadiz landslide (Reuters) - Four people were killed in a landslide yesterday which buried a small beach shack near this southern Spanish port.

● Counted out (AFP) - Norfolk, Virginia (AFP) - The American professional boxer Robert Medina was arrested as he stepped out of the ring here after police identified him from publicity photographs as an escaped convict.

Teenage Gulf War prisoners who cannot go home

From Robert Fisk Ramadi Prison Camp, Iraq

The Iranian inmates crowded round us, 16 and 17-year-olds in frayed, drab grey uniforms. Model prisoners according to the camp commander, Major Ali; happy teenagers according to Anush Tusi, the senior Iranian officer at Ramadi Camp Two, a medical student with a boy's thin moustache.

How could they be otherwise, the camp's dentist asked? Why look, they had schools, a library, a workshop, table tennis, even basketball.

Long years of grievance fuelled violence in the black townships

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

The start of the violent unrest in South Africa's black townships can be dated to September 3, 1984, when rioters clashed with police in Sharpeville, about 40 miles south of here. The spark was apparently confusion over proposed rent increases.

Black anger fed on much broader economic and political grievances, however, including the introduction last September of a "reformist" constitution which cynically excluded blacks, more than 70 per cent of the population, from any share in political power.

The unrest quickly spread to other townships in the Sharpeville area and to the East Rand. Trouble had also been simmering for many months in the Eastern Cape, but was less obvious until the shooting dead by police of 19 blacks on their way to a funeral on March 21, dramatically increased its intensity.

It is estimated that 467 blacks and two whites were killed in township unrest between January 1, 1984, and July 9, 1985, and that 443 of the deaths occurred on or after September 3, 1984.

There is no accurate figure for the number of blacks killed by blacks in 1984, but it was not as high as it has been this year. Deaths in this category seem to have been mainly the result of feuding between rival political

factions, probably fanned by agents provocateurs.

Blacks killed by blacks include at least five township councillors and seven black policemen. Blacks believed to be police informers have also been killed by enraged mobs. The latest victim, a young woman, was stoned, kicked and beaten to death and then set alight on Saturday.

According to police, 360 black policemen have had to be evacuated since September from the townships they serve after their homes were destroyed or damaged. About 240 township councillors including

27 mayors, widely regarded, like black policemen, as government stooges, are estimated to have lost their homes and/or resigned.

Deaths listed as accidental include blacks who were the unintended victims of mob fury or police action.

The low level of violence in Natal is also noteworthy. This is almost entirely due to the strength there of the conservative and Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who still cherished hopes of negotiating a political deal with the Government.

New powers of search and arrest for police

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The emergency proclamation gives the state, the State President, his Cabinet, any members of a law enforcement force, any public servant or person acting under his or her instruction complete immunity from any criminal or civil proceedings.

The regulations fall into two categories: those which came into effect immediately at midnight on Saturday and those which may be imposed "from time to time". The main measures already in force are:

Any member of the security forces may, without a warrant, arrest and interrogate any person. Such a person can be detained for up to 14 days or longer if the Minister of Justice so decrees. Access to detainees by lawyers, relatives or any other person and information about them, will be refused without the consent of the Minister or the Commissioner of Police. Any person, premises, vehicle, aircraft or vessel may be searched and any article seized. Any commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the law enforcement agencies may order any person to move and warn that force will be used if the order is disobeyed.

The main measures being held in reserve are: The demarcation of areas, the control of all movement in them, and the removal of any person out of or to a specific area; The control of all traffic; The closure of any public or private place, business or industry and the control of essential services; The imposition of curfew; The censorship of news about the emergency regulations.



President Botha at the press conference on Saturday when he announced the state of emergency.

Sandinistas flock to refute US charge

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

A quarter of a million people waving the red and black colours (signifying freedom or death) of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front packed the Carlos Fonseca Park on the shores of Lake Managua to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution. It was believed to be the largest ever gathering of government supporters.

President Ortega told the throng that the United States wished the world to believe that support for the Nicaraguan Government had fallen over the years. "The truth is here," he said, putting the number at the rally at 500,000.

He said the US also wanted the world to believe that American troops would be welcomed by Nicaraguans with hugs and kisses. How will they be received he asked. With bullets, responded the crowd.

US military strategists, he said, thought that invading Nicaragua would be like "killing a drunk" because it was not flanked by friendly countries through which supplies could be channelled to the resistance.

"But if it is true that we do not have the best relations with our neighbouring governments - though we would like to - we have excellent relations with our neighbouring peoples," he said.

President Ortega devoted much of his speech at the rally on Friday to rejecting US accusations of the involvement of his Government in alleged plans to launch terrorist attacks against Americans stationed in Honduras.

At news conference on Saturday he said the allegation were aimed at conditioning the American public to an invasion of Nicaragua.

The country was defending itself purely within its own territory, while the United States "has been turning Central America into a theatre of war in order to achieve its objective of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution".

If an invasion came, the war would extend beyond Nicaragua's frontiers "into the theatre of war already defined by the United States".

Fire guts Jakarta radio

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Indonesia's government radio station building was gutted by fire at the weekend. Officials were broadcasting from an alternative base within an hour of the blaze, in which a broadcaster and a driver died.

Diplomats were reluctant to comment on the incident which followed a serious fire in Jakarta's business section 10 days ago. The Government is trying two Muslim preachers for allegedly instigating riots which last year resulted in the bombing of Chinese-owned businesses in the capital.

50,000 chant defiance at sombre funeral rally

From Michael Hornsby, Cradock, Eastern Cape

In a sombre and disciplined display of opposition to the Pretoria government, about 50,000 blacks attended a funeral on Saturday outside this small sheep-farming town for four local community leaders killed by unknown attackers last month.

The burial was preceded by a lively political rally on the dusty football pitch in Cradock's Longlife township. It had barely started when news came through from Pretoria of the Government's new emergency measures.

Exercising the last few hours of a freedom certain to be curbed under the emergency, speaker after speaker denounced the measures; they would solve nothing and only increase popular anger.

Dr Beyers Naude, the rebel white Afrikaans priest and general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "No state of emergency is going to bring about peace unless the doors of the prisons are opened."

There were huge cheers as Dr Naude was carried to the rostrum on the shoulders of a sea of blacks with another leading Dutch Reformed Church figure, Dr Allan Boesak, the coloured clergyman who has become a main spokesman of black defiance.

"I am saying to the Government, to the white community, to the whole world: For God's sake, before this country goes up in flames, hear the voice of reason and peace and the cry for freedom and justice of the people of this land", Dr Naude said.

The coffins were later carried more than a mile to the cemetery.

Thousands of mourners, raising clenched fists and softly chanting "Umkhonto we Sizwe", the name of the ANC guerrilla army, formed an avenue through which the cortege passed.

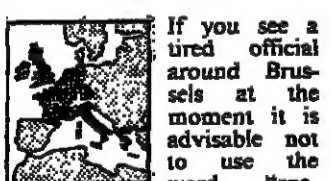
Heavily-armed soldiers and police patrolled the tree-shaded streets of Cradock, while members of an army unit watched the funeral through binoculars.

The four who were buried, Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, Mr Fort Calata and Mr Sico Mhlawli, were killed on June 27 while driving near Port Elizabeth. Their burnt and mutilated bodies were found a few days later.

All were members of the United Democratic Front, a coalition of more than 600 anti-apartheid groups which has become the most effective above-ground opposition to the Government.

European notebook

Pasta v citrus sideshow to great steel struggle



If you see a tired official around Brussels at the moment it is advisable not to use the word "spaghetti" in his presence. It is even wiser not to say "steel". And in no circumstances at all mention "citrus".

These are all the battles in the great trade cold war between the EEC and the United States in one of the tenser periods in transatlantic relations for some time. Officials have been working overtime to try to end them.

They have all been running battles and there seems no chance that hostilities can be called off in an amicable fashion in the near future. In the words of a senior EEC diplomat last week: "The US is not behaving reasonably at all." In the words of a negotiator in the American representation to the Community: "These guys will say anything, but you never know if you can trust them."

A four month truce has just been agreed in the so-called "spaghetti war", but it is likely that Italy will object strenuously to the ceasefire terms when foreign ministers meet in Brussels today. The Italians are particularly annoyed that pasta has been chosen as the target by America in its campaign to force the EEC to allow more Californian citrus fruit into the Community. They are even more annoyed that the Commission has given way.

Was American impatience about the relatively small pasta trade all part of a get-tough campaign over the more crucial area of steel? Negotiators obviously will not say, but it certainly came at a time when the United States was seeking to screw down a new tougher-than-ever deal. The Americans are just not impressed by the EEC argument that from the end of this year, European steel will not be subsidized and should therefore be allowed to compete freely in the American market. "There's no such thing as unsubsidized EEC steel," was one comment.

As a backdrop to the whole relationship is the very fraught agriculture sector, where the Americans are now beginning to flex their Bicep (Bonus Incentive Commodity Export Programme). Bicep has \$2 billion behind it to help American farmers to capture (or to recapture) markets held by the EEC.

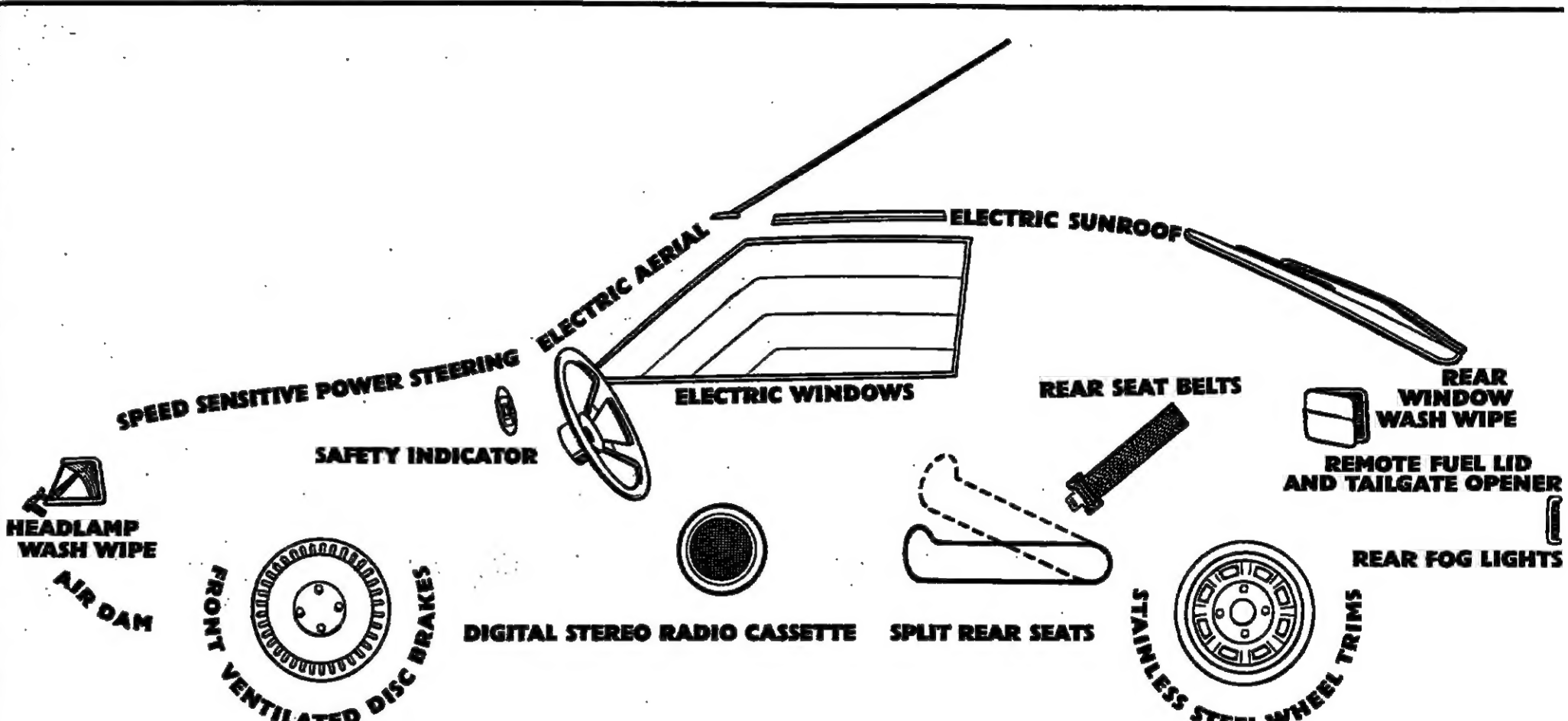
There could well be more citrus trouble, too, as the Community brings in measures meant to protect Mediterranean countries. The proposal on this, put forward last week by M Claude Cheysson, the Commissioner involved, is to allow these countries to keep their present privileged access to EEC markets at the same level as that allowed to the two new member states.

"If the Americans aren't good enough to sell their own oranges, too bad for them," said M Cheysson.

Behind the American irritation with the EEC at the moment are the trade figures. Last year there was a \$5 billion trade balance in the Community's favour compared with a \$7.5 billion gap the other way just three years earlier.

"Figures like that prove we are very bad at protectionism," say the Americans.

Ian Murray



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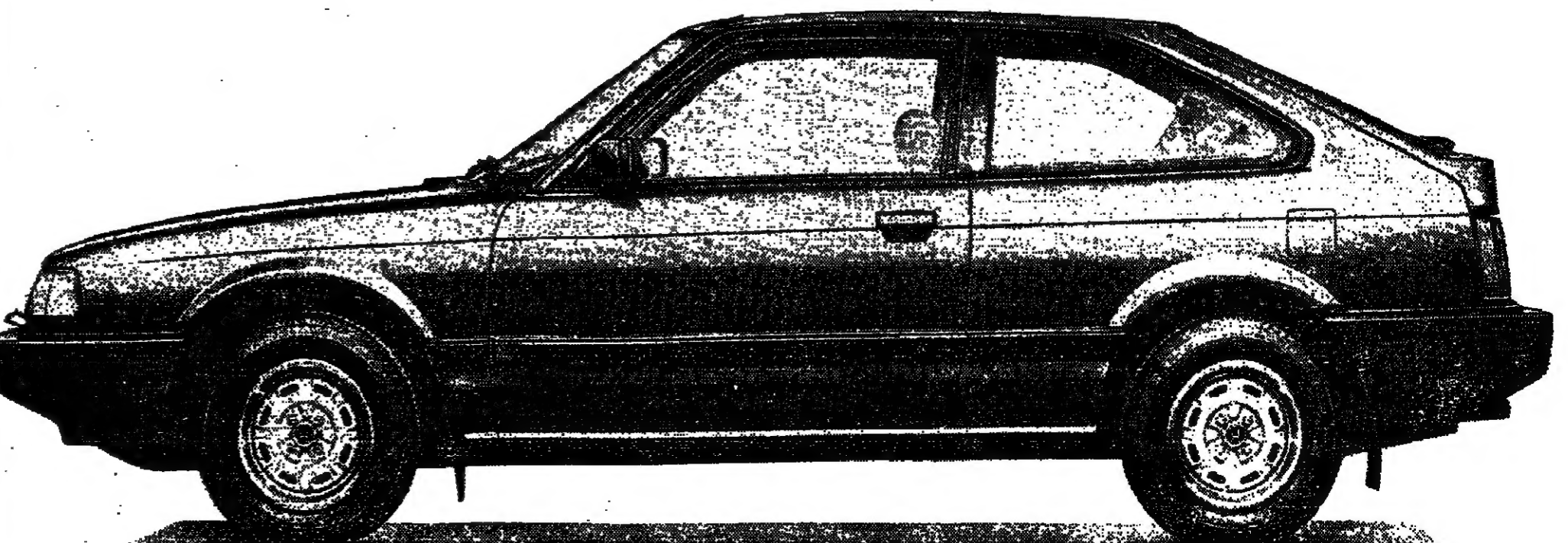
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Portugal's hero of revolution on terrorist charges today

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Portugal's revolutionary hero, Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho goes on trial today accused of masterminding and leading the extremist group, Forças Populares 25 de Abril. He was arrested a year ago in a countrywide round-up of more than 50 suspected terrorists, including a worker priest and several women.

The movement has claimed or been blamed for the deaths of 14 people in the past five years, including company administrators, land-owners, National Republican Guardsmen and bystanders killed during bank robberies.

In January, three grenades were launched at Nato ships anchored in Lisbon's Tagus estuary. The movement blew up 15 cars in February belonging to Germans stationed at the air base in Beja, saying later that it was "combating imperialism and capitalism and wanted to get Portugal out of orbit of Nato and the superpowers".

Grenades have twice hit the American embassy, damaging outer walls. Nato headquarters outside Lisbon has suffered a similar fate.

The movement first exploded on the scene on April 20, 1980, when it set off 110 small bombs

The FP25 extremists said yesterday that they had shot a former comrade who was to testify for the prosecution at the trial (Reuters reports from Lisbon). The state-owned Radio Comercial quoted the movement as saying its members carried out the attack on Friday night on José Manuel Rosa Barradas, a former comrade, who has turned state's evidence. Senor Barradas, aged 34, was in a serious condition in hospital yesterday after being shot and wounded near his home outside Lisbon.

around the country, releasing political pamphlets with a radical manifesto and showing a drawing of a five-pointed star and an upraised arm holding a rifle.

The manifesto said they "were forming a revolutionary army to overthrow the capitalist dictatorship and the members of the old fascist regime who were returning to power".

The prosecution alleges that Senor Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho set up the organization with three others, recruiting its members from among the ranks of the extremist groups which acted against the dictatorship before the revolution on April 25, 1974.

Ten die as Indian mob violence flares again

From Richard Ford
Delhi

Communal violence continued to plague the Indian city of Ahmedabad, yesterday. At least 10 people were killed on the fifth successive day of strife.

Despite the ending of anti-reservation protests, violence has erupted again, after two weeks of calm. Hindu-Muslim battles, with the police largely ineffective.

The upsurge in terror began within 24 hours of the Indian Army being withdrawn to the city outskirts, and though it was said that troops would return quickly if needed, there is no sign of the Government acting on that pledge.

Indeed one problem facing both national and state governments is that the Army itself was seen as largely ineffective in dealing with the violence. That is not something any government wants to advertise too widely.

Yesterday there were more deaths when police fired in self-defence on a mob in a curfew-bound area, after a day and night in which at least eight people were killed and 22 injured in police shooting, stabbings and bomb blasts.

Within hours of agreement between the anti-reservationists and the state government, the mobs are indicating that nothing has changed. Ten people died in riots and arson attacks on Friday.



A child, hurt in the Jehovah's Witness hall blast, with her father after being treated.

Bombers hit Sydney Bible class

From Tony Daboudin, Melbourne

A bomb ripped through a Jehovah's Witness church hall in Sydney yesterday, killing one person and injuring 64, six seriously.

More than a hundred people were listening to a Bible talk in the Kingdom Hall in Verbena Avenue, Casula, when the bomb exploded under or near the podium. The speaker received multiple fractures when he was thrown off the podium by the blast.

Among the seriously injured were the wife and 12-year-old daughter of the dead man, whose name has not been

released. Three were hit by flying debris.

The blast, which occurred shortly after 10am, demolished the rear of the hall.

A fleet of ambulances took the injured to hospital at Liverpool near by. Casula is on the Hume Highway, the main road linking Sydney and Melbourne.

Police said the hall had been firebombed at least twice in the past 10 years but there had been no recent attacks.

The device used yesterday was a explosive rather than incendiary bomb, but police

had no idea whether it was set off by a timer or by remote control.

Police said they had been told the hall was broken into last week and again early yesterday and that a car was seen driving away shortly after midnight and another soon shortly after the explosion.

The six people seriously injured yesterday will probably refuse blood transfusions.

They would accept blood substitutes, of which several were available.

Leader needs all his energy for the fight on two fronts

A young social democrat becomes President of Peru next week. In the first of two articles, Colin Harding outlines some of the difficulties he will be facing.

The bombs which wrecked four political party offices in Lima earlier this month were a foretaste of one of the intractable problems that await Peru's new President, Senor Alan Garcia Pérez, who takes office on Sunday.

The Maoist guerrillas of Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) thereby gave notice that there was to be no pause in their five-year military campaign merely because a left-of-centre government had been voted in with a substantial majority. Two of the offices attacked belonged to Senor Garcia's APRA party.

The incoming President, a personable 35-year-old with a dynamic, youthful image carefully modelled on that of Senor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, takes control of a country wracked by internal conflict and brought to its knees by the worst economic crisis of its 160-year history.

That elections were held at all in such circumstances was a legitimate source of pride for the current President, Senor Fernando Belaunde Terry, who becomes the first elected Peruvian leader since 1945 to hand over to his democratically-chosen successor.

While youth and energy are on Senor Garcia's side, both he and his party are badly lacking in experience of government. The party is Peru's oldest, founded in the 1920s by the late Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre. But it has never before held undisputed power, and many of its older militants spent most of their political life in exile, prison or on the run from a succession of military dictators.

Senor Garcia represents a different political generation, and he has made a determined, and so far successful attempt, to break with the conspiratorial, sectarian politics beloved of the old guard.

He has endeavoured to surround himself with collaborators distinguished more for their technical competence than for their devotion to the party. Senor Garcia's campaign promise to be a President committed to the welfare of all Peruvians has awakened hopes and expectations which his untried team will be hard pressed to satisfy.

The new leader's offer to concentrate his Government's efforts on providing cheap food and jobs for Peru's millions of unemployed has already been tempered with a warning that price rises are bound to continue for some time, and

that the state's resources are limited. Inflation is running at more than 160 per cent a year, the economy has been stagnating for years, and is burdened with a foreign debt in excess of \$13 billion.

Much depends on the attitude of the unions which, led by public sector workers, have grown increasingly impatient with the orthodox policies pursued by the Belaunde Government. Senor Garcia is hoping for a Spanish-style social compact, but the main union confederation is Communist-controlled and unpredictable.



At least the new President seems assured of the initial goodwill of the armed forces, which for many years exercised a veto against APRA. But the radical nationalism and heady rhetoric of the party's early days are now well in the past, and APRA is now seen by many officers and businessmen as the last best hope for peaceful change where the only alternative appears to be the mayhem preached by Sendero Luminoso.

Senor Garcia's handling of the rebels will provide an immediate test of his political skills. Some APRA members are anxious to promote a dialogue with the guerrillas, and have called for a partial amnesty for political detainees. This is quite unacceptable to the armed forces, who are keen to continue the quest for a military solution begun under President Belaunde.

Senor Garcia has so far promised a crash programme of economic and social development in the worst affected areas, while emphasising the need for military containment of the rebels.

● Ministers named: Senor Garcia appointed 17 ministers at the weekend, not all of them in his own party. This is interpreted as an attempt to place the new government above party controversy.

The appointments include the Career Diplomat, Senor Alan Wagner, to be Foreign Minister; Senor Luis Alva Castro, as Prime Minister and Economy and Finance Minister; and Senor Abel Salinas as Interior Minister.

Tomorrow: Economic priorities

Ex-Caicos chief faces long term

Miami (Reuters) - The former Chief Minister of the British-ruled Turks and Caicos Islands, Norman Saunders, faces up to 30 years in prison on drug conspiracy offences. He will be sentenced on September 3.

His cabinet colleague, former Commerce Minister, Stafford Missick, could be jailed for up to 35 years.

Saunders, aged 41, the first foreign head of government detained in the United States on drug offences, was found guilty on six counts of conspiring to travel or actually travelling to the US to promote narcotics deals. He was acquitted on a charge of plotting to import and distribute cocaine.

Missick, aged 47, was found guilty on three counts for travel violations and conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine.

Both men were convicted by a court in Miami on Friday.

Saunders, Missick and former Deputy Works Minister Aulden Smith, aged 33, were arrested in a Miami hotel room after accepting \$20,000 (\$14,280) from federal agents posing as drug smugglers in return for safe passage of planes laden with 900lb of cocaine a week through the 37-island archipelago.

Hong Kong liaison team meets

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Anglo-Chinese Joint Liaison Group, which was set up last year to help to ensure a smooth transfer of power in Hong Kong in 1997, is to hold its first meeting at the Foreign Office in London today.

Mr David Wilson, an assistant under-secretary at the Foreign Office and one of the chief architects of the Hong Kong agreement, will head the nine-man British delegation. Mr Ko's Zaihuo, his opposite number during a series of detailed negotiations in Peking last year, will lead the Chinese team.

Hong Kong's complicated economic links with the rest of the world, including its participation in the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade - to which China does not belong - will have to be accommodated within the new arrangements during the first phase of the group's work.

It will continue in existence until the year 2000, concentrating in the second phase upon the actual transition from British to Chinese rule.

The group will meet at least three times a year, in London, Hong Kong and Peking.

Ocean gives up £143m hoard of Spanish silver

Miami (Reuters) - After 20 years of scouring the ocean floor, Mr Mel Fisher says he has found \$200 million (£143 million) in sunken riches from the wreck of a Spanish galleon near Key West, Florida.

"We have been following the treasure trail for some time, and now we've come to a gigantic pile of gold, silver and jewels", Mr Fisher, aged 62, a chicken farmer turned treasure hunter, said yesterday.

He said his divers had found about half of the estimated \$400 million treasure trove of Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a Spanish ship that sunk in a hurricane in 1622.

Divers on the site, 40 miles west of Key West, say they have uncovered about 1,000 75lb silver bars forming a stack 20 yards by 10 yards and 6ft tall.

That find was followed by the discovery of a large part of the vessel's hull and about 100,000 silver coins forming more than a third of the amount listed on

the ship's cargo manifest. Mr Fisher puts the value of the day's discoveries at more than \$200 million.

He started his quest for the Atocha and her sister ship, La Margarita, nearly 30 years ago.

In 1971, he found scattered parts of the two wrecks and began lifting this treasure. Before yesterday's discovery he had already pulled up \$70 million in silver and jewels from La Margarita.

A \$3 million find from the Atocha in June prompted him to intensify his hunt, employing sonar devices, metal detectors and up to 50 divers.

Then news of the important discovery was radioed in from the wreck site, he broke into tears. "I've invested millions of dollars and tons of emotion into this effort," he said.

The sea has exacted a heavy toll. In 1975 an engine malfunction caused one of his salvage boats to capsize, drowning his 21-year-old son, daughter-in-law another young diver.

'NIFTY AND THRIFTY'



Making regular, punctual deliveries of fine bone china to Concorde requires a special breed of truck.

Dennis James believes he has found it. In the new Mercedes 7½ tonner, the 814.

"This one's been running for 9 months now like clockwork."

As his fleet already consisted of fourteen Merces (from 30½ to 40½), Dennis was eager to add the 814 as soon as it came on to the market.

"It was just the job," he explains. "There wasn't a van large enough or a truck small enough to fit our needs. We were relying on our dealer to criss-cross with the goods again. He never fails."

The 814 does a specialist job without demanding an HGV. The driver wants to take it home with him!

Operating through the maze of London traffic to the inns and outs of Heathrow airport, special vehicles for the 814's manoeuvrability, but more reliable is it?

"It's a Mercedes. I don't even expect anything to go wrong. The fleet made over 26,000 drops last year, over one million kilometres without a major problem. The 814 had a tough act to follow. But we went on the way. It's done 48,750 kms between here and London so far, at 60 drops a week. And it still averages 10 mpg."

With the cover of the Mercedes, Dennis is in the struggle to do without a new one.

It seems that the plans of the firm and the truck of the year have a lot in common.

Nifty and thrifty, yes. But it's hard to be late because they can't afford to wait.

METICULOUS ENGINEERING DOESN'T COST YOU
IT PAYS YOU.



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THE ESCORT LASER DEAL.



THE ESCORT LASER HAD TO BE SPECIAL. IT WAS THE FIRST ESCORT SPECIAL EDITION. NOW HERE'S LASER II. IT GIVES BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING CAR EVEN MORE OF AN EDGE. AND SO DOES THE DEAL YOU CAN DO ON IT.

Take a deep breath before you read through the Laser II's spec.

It has driving lights, full wheel covers, tape side stripes, a body coloured grille, a tilting/sliding sunroof, a four speaker radio stereo cassette, adjustable headrests, special upholstery and a 60/40 split folding rear seat back.

It's available with either 1300 or 1600 cc engines and there's an Estate version.

The Laser II would be tremendous value even if you couldn't make a deal on it.

Now that you can, it's unbeatable.

Except, perhaps, by another Escort.

Because right now, you'll find that all Ford Escorts are easier to buy.

From the 125 mph[†] Escort RS Turbo to a diesel that does 70 mpg at 56 mph*.

Or even the Cabriolet. What could be cooler than that?

Well you could spend summer in Capri...

THE CAPRI LASER DEAL.



EVEN BY CAPRI STANDARDS THE LASER IS RATHER SPECIAL. IT PUTS ON QUITE A SHOW FOR YOUR MONEY. AND GIVES YOU A GREAT DEAL BESIDES.

Dozens of cars have challenged the Capri. Most of them are long forgotten. But today that Capri magic is stronger than ever. Partly due to the charisma of the race winning 2.8 Injection Special. And partly to the potent Laser Special Edition featured here.

You'll know one when you see one by its four spoke alloy wheels, its special colour scheme, stripes and badges, tinted glass, and rear spoiler. All of which are standard.

So is the leather trimmed steering wheel and gear lever knob, the 5-speed gearbox, special upholstery, the tilting/sliding sunroof, power radio antenna and remote controlled driver's door mirror. So the

Laser is a lot of car for your money.

You can order one with a 1.6 or 2.0 litre engine.

And if you order it now you could make a great deal into the bargain. That's true of many other Ford's today. So see your Ford dealer soon. The Capri may live forever. But deals on it won't.

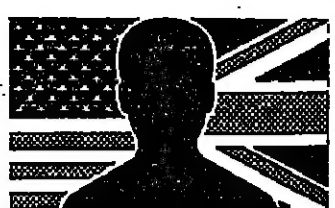
WE'RE EASY TO DEAL WITH.

*Government fuel economy figures for Escort 1.6 diesel - mpg (litres/100 km): Constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 70.6 (4.0). Constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 48.7 (5.8). Simulated urban driving 51.4 (5.5).

[†]Ford computed figures.



America finds its true colours



Twenty years ago, President Lyndon Johnson proved his commitment to racial equality by signing the Voting Rights Act. In the first of two articles, Nicholas Ashford looks at the position of blacks in the United States today and assesses their progress towards equality

Not long ago Congressman William Gray, the black chairman of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, was driving his car out of the garage at his congressional office building. Accompanying him was another black Congressman, Louis Stokes.

Suddenly they were flagged down by a garage guard who was blocking their exit, his hand on his gun holster. "What are you boys doing driving that car through this garage?" the guard inquired. "You boys get out of that car."

"Don't you know who we are?" Stokes replied. "You get paid by us," he pointed out, adding that garage guards are supposed to recognize all 435 members of the House.

Gray likes to recall this incident to demonstrate that racism still exists in the United States, although it is usually expressed more subtly. Gray is the most prominent black member of the House. He is the first black ever to head the influential Budget Committee.

However, Gray is the first to concede that such incidents, once commonplace, are now relatively rare. "When I think of the indignities my parents bore, we've come a long way. But we still have a long way to go. My job as a black man is to knock down as many of those barriers as possible."

Gray is a classic example of the new generation of blacks who have moved into positions of prominence in

officials is growing rapidly. Last year's election increased their number at federal, state, municipal and local level by more than 350 to a total of 6,056. The biggest rises have been in the South, where racism was still practised openly until the 1960s. There are now 20 black Congressmen and women, but still no black Senators or Governors.

The most dramatic increase has been among black mayors. There are now 286 of them compared with 86 in 1973, including the mayors of three of the nation's four largest cities - Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia - as well as of other major centres such as Washington DC, Detroit and Atlanta.

The passage of civil rights legislation, affirmative action programmes and judicial rulings by the Supreme Court have had a fundamental impact on race relations in the USA during the past 20 years. So too have the "war on poverty" programmes of President Johnson's "Great Society", even though they were not specifically directed at blacks.

Undoubtedly the most important consequence of this legislative and judicial action has been its effect on white attitudes. Put simply, it is no longer acceptable to be racist, to practice racism or to make decisions on racist grounds.

Some blacks would dispute this, particularly where the Reagan Administration is concerned. They would point out that over the past four years the Reagan Administration has attempted to undo many of the reforms of the previous two decades and that blacks have had to bear the brunt of Reagan's drive to reduce the budget deficit. That is why blacks voted overwhelmingly against him in 1984.

Other indicators of black progress over the past 20 years show a mixed picture, and opinions vary greatly about the extent to which blacks have been able to build on the successes achieved by the civil rights movement.

John Jacob, President of the National Urban League (NUL), wrote in the organization's 1985 issue of *The State of Black America* that blacks were riding a wave of "fresh hope and encouragement" despite a deplorable Reagan Administration record on civil rights. Evidence of hope included the elevation of Gray and four other blacks as chairmen of congressional standing committees, the big increase in black voter registration, Jesse Jackson's "respectable" performance in last year's election and a "revival of the interracial, nonpartisan movement for racial justice."

On the other hand Vernon Jordan, Jacob's predecessor, had previously reported that the hopes of the 1960s had "withered away" and that black America was suffering from "disappointment, frustration and bitterness at promises made and promises unkept."



Road to freedom: black protesters in 1963 demanding jobs and peace. Above right, black leaders who paved the way to racial harmony (from top): Dr Martin Luther King, Andrew Young and Jesse Jackson

Blacks have started to close the gap with whites in education, in types of occupation (twice as many blacks are in white collar jobs than in 1960), and in earnings of employed workers.

The record on residential segregation, family income and school integration is more patchy. In most rural areas in the South and in medium-size cities the promise of the Supreme Court's key 1954 *Brown v Board of Education* ruling, which led to the end of racial segregation in public schools, has been largely fulfilled. But little progress has been made in integrating schools in big cities largely because inner-city areas have become predominantly black due to white migration to the suburbs.

The areas where there has been virtually no closing of the black-white gap are poverty and unemployment. Thirty-six per cent of blacks were below the poverty line in 1983 compared with only 12 per cent of whites. The figures for both groups were lower than 25 years ago, but the

3-1 ratio has remained unchanged. A recent congressional report found that almost half of all black children were living below the poverty line. One reason for this has been a big increase in one-parent families among blacks in recent years (now more than 55 per cent).

The average family income for blacks two years ago was \$12,211 a year. For whites it was \$24,603. Again there has been virtually no narrowing of the gap. More than 65 per cent of whites own their own homes compared with 45 per cent of blacks.

Black unemployment remains double that of whites. As in Britain, it is highest among black youths. At the last count almost 40 per cent of black teenagers were without jobs. The homicide rate is seven times higher among blacks than among whites. Homicide is the leading cause of death for young black males.

It is hard to equate statistics like this with the high visibility profiles of men like William Gray. But what



It is no longer acceptable to be racist or to make decisions on racist grounds?

does seem to be happening is that the black community is becoming economically polarized. Some blacks make their way into the middle classes, get well-paid jobs and send their children to college. Others, however, are trapped within central city ghettos where schools are poor, opportunities for employment bad and where they are likely to be victims of crime.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, Gray must steer a difficult course between doing what is best for the country and looking after the interests of the black community. If he succeeds then he and black leaders like him will be able to take the civil rights successes of the 1960s a major step forward.

TOMORROW

Red, white and black: the condition of blacks in Britain

Media medics hit a vein of gold

Once upon a time you went to acting school and worked your way up through walk-on parts. Today's television star takes a shorter route - via medical school.

Television doctors find more fame and acclaim than ever they could hope for in an anonymous surgery or hospital. Not that the venerable old-fashioned type with a concerned frown and sober bedside manner is candidate for stardom; health programmes are entertainment and the entertainers are jolly, glamorous doctors who can play up to the camera, ad lib, prance about - dance and sing if necessary.

The latest health series, BBC1's *Bodymatters* begins on Thursday and promises to be the ultimate in medical fun and games. Subtitled a "magical mystery tour of our own flesh and blood", it is a cross between *Game for a Laugh* and *It's a Knockout*, aiming to present serious medical information within a game show format.

The three doctors who present the series have been chosen for their ability to entertain. Two, non-practising, are already established media performers: Alan - Maryon-Davies of the satirical singing group Instant Sunshine, and Graeme Garden, of the Goodies. The third, Gillian Rice, aged 27, is a recently-qualified doctor chosen from more than 4000 medical students who answered a single small newspaper advertisement.

A seasoned television performer, Dr Miriam Stoppard, whose new recently-restarted series *Where There's Life* regularly attracts an audience of 10 million, feels that media doctors have done much to demystify the medical profession.

"I regard myself primarily as a health educator, and feel that everyone has the right to know and understand medical matters. I want to make medical subjects accessible and bring the whole business down to earth. I say to the audience: though it's a serious subject, we're not at a wake, and if anybody has anything funny to say, they'll be more than welcome to say it. Doctors are very jolly people, on the whole, because they are always in touch with nasty things, and laughter becomes a defence mechanism."

Dr Stoppard is not surprised by the large audience health programmes attract. "They're popular because health is the centre of a person's life. Also, for years doctors have kept medical information hidden, and now, through television, it's coming to light. And thirdly, everybody is realizing that people have a right to know what is wrong with them. Television programmes help to put doctors and patients on a more equal footing."

Dr David Delvin, another member of the exclusive club of television doctors - now numbering about a dozen - holds similar views. "As a profession, we have largely failed to get health messages across to the public. If the new Dr Rice can do it via entertainment, that's all to the good."

Nor does Dr Delvin feel there is conflict between being on television and treating patients. "Patients aren't all that impressed if you're on television. They are always far more interested in their own health problems than in you, and couldn't really care less about whether you appear on telly, so long as you can help them."

Wearing tight white pedal pushers and a shiny blouse, Dr Gillian Rice of *Bodymatters* looks the very model of a modern media medic. In the series she will take voyages along blood vessels through intestines, into sweat pores and up noses in a dedicated attempt to explain the workings of the body. Using models, machines and jokes she will explain the effects of alcohol, sex, exercise and catching cold. She will interview such medical curiosities as a heart transplant patient, an obese person and a chronic constipation sufferer.

"It's all terrific fun to do," she laughs. "I'm certainly finding it much more interesting than my years of work in hospitals. Obviously, the programme's format is not of the same calibre as a medical school lecture. Instead, we are putting across serious information in a highly entertaining way."

Liz Hodgkinson and Val Hennessy

Bodymatters is on BBC1 on Thursday at 7.30pm.



Dr Gillian Rice: latest recruit to show business

After Spain, where can the underworld run?

At 11 today the gates to the Costa del Crime will close with a neat legal "click" of the lock in the dignified surroundings of Lancaster House, ministers will put their signatures to a new extradition treaty between Britain and Spain.

Perhaps an arm tattooed with "I Love Mum" or the Union Jack will raise a glass in ironic salute somewhere in the backstreet bars of Fuenfuerla. For the scratch of pen on paper in London will be the end of southern Spain's reputation as a sunny bolt-hole for Britain's decamping criminals.

In future fugitives from British justice will be unable to join those untouched by the new treaty - suspected criminals, including businessmen whose enterprises sank curiously and dramatically, a man alleged to have murdered a woman in a bomb attack and a clutch of men linked to the £6 million Security Express robbery.

Gone is the situation where, as one barrister specializing in criminal and extradition cases said: "If you make money legitimately you go to the South of France. If you make it illegitimately you go to the South of Spain."

In 1978 Spain ended its 100-year-old treaty with Britain complaining that few of her

extradition requests succeeded because of the requirement for prima-facie evidence of an offence. Today the disagreement is over.

Not surprisingly, the underworld has been researching future havens. Mr Clive Stanbrook, a barrister and co-author of *Stanbrook on Extradition*, the standard work on the subject, has received briefs for advice on extradition. The solicitors usually want to know what countries do not have treaties with Britain. The funny thing about the briefs is that they never give any name for the solicitor's client.

Where the would-be fugitive can go may well depend on his crime. If he is a hijacker, terrorist, or takes poisons at passing heads of state, the world is ringed with international conventions.

Many countries which have not signed extradition treaties with Britain, such as the Soviet Union and Middle Eastern states, are signatories to some, if not all, the conventions.

Extradition treaties do not normally recognize conspiracy offences - so beloved by Scotland Yard's flying squad for example - apart from those

involving drugs. The only exception is the British treaty with the United States which does allow for a charge involving conspiracy.

For the rest - piracy, kidnapping, robbery, rape, criminal bankruptcy, murder and abduction - Mr Stanbrook's advice in the standard work on the subject would be to consult the schedules of the Extradition Act 1870.

They reveal that Britain currently has bilateral treaties with 43 countries plus arrangements with the Commonwealth or dependencies. In all there are 105 countries where the long arm of British law can reach.

However, there are another 75 states where the writ of Bow Street magistrates court does not extend. There are few continents of the world where sanctuary is not available providing the criminal is rich enough.

But it would have to be a desperate British bank robber who fled to the great swaths of central Africa and the Sahara where no extradition applies.

Israel, Iraq and Cyprus are the only countries in the Middle East with treaties linked to Britain but the regimes in many

other states would be uninvited.

For the criminal who did not wish to stray far, Europe is almost completely closed. And East Germany or Bulgaria are very unlikely to be welcoming.

Despite South America's reputation as the home of refugees ranging from ageing Nazis to international swindlers, extradition seems to be one law even banana republics ratify. The majority of countries have treaties with Britain.

Yet South and Central America has been the subject of anxious scrutiny by fugitives in Spain for the past year. The search has concentrated on the tiny state of Costa Rica.

In the centre of the current cockpit of Latin American warfare, Costa Rica would seem to be an odd choice. But it has a history of offering sanctuary to fugitives in the Caribbean including Robert Vesco, former head of Investors Overseas Services (IOS).

HAVENS FOR THE FUGITIVE

Haven from extradition: Brazil, Costa Rica, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela.

Other countries without extradition to Britain: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, East Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Yemen, Sudan, Surinam, Syria, Togo, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Vatican City, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire.

Countries with extradition to Britain: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, El Salvador, San Marcos, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, USA, Yugoslavia, plus Commonwealth countries, plus British dependencies.

He exercises with determination, loves to play chess (though he's short of opponents), goes to museums and occasionally cooks in the patients' kitchen.

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Bill Wilson is incurable. He's not unhelpable.

Bill Wilson wanted to be a farmer or a chef. His uncle owned a farm in Kilmarnock where Bill was born. As it happened, Bill became a chef with the BMA. He is softly spoken, and has a warm sense of humour. Some years ago, he suffered a stroke which left him severely paralysed. He came to us at Putney - a long way from his uncle's farm.

But Bill doesn't let things get him down.

The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables.

Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother



To: Air Commodore D. E. R. Huxton, OBE, DFC, AFC, Director of Appeals, The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Dept. DTW, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW.

Yes, I would like to help. (Please tick)

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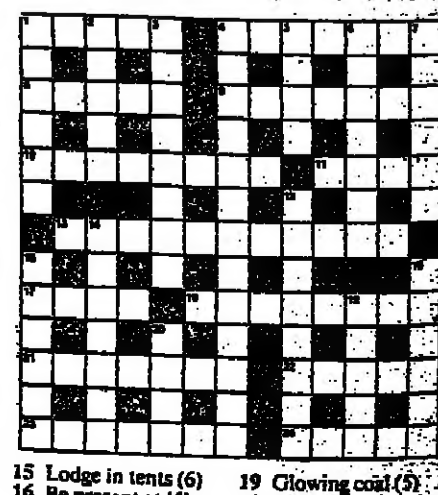
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DOWN
1 Go between (6)
2 Faith articles (5)
3 Cogitate (8)
4 Map compilers (13)
5 Class (4)
6 Sever (7)
7 Remorseful (6)
12 Stone block (8)
14 Abstruse (7)



- 15 Lodge in tents (6)
16 Be present at (6)
19 Glowing coal (5)
20 Finger band (4)

MONDAY PAGE

Slim-line salvation of a funny fat man

Sir Harry Secombe has lost pounds, years and his show business cynicism since he was given an ultimatum to diet or die. Now, Michael Freedland reports, he is healthier in mind as well as body – and he can see his feet

Sir Harry Secombe is now living in what sportsmen might say was extra time. The two years which a doctor in Australia said were all he could expect if he didn't cut his weight were up exactly 12 months ago, and he regards every one of those extra months as a bonus. More important, he says, he has never felt happier or looked more healthy. Three extra years of life have had an astonishing effect on one of Britain's favourite entertainers.

It is not easy to imagine the difference that more than five stone – he used to weigh 19½ stone and now tips the scales at just over 14 – makes to a man, until you see him trying on one of his old jackets. "I've given most of them away, but there are not many people who want a suit like one of my old ones – unless they want to build a new tented city."

Replacing his wardrobe has cost him something like £2,000. "And for the first time in my life I'm wearing jeans. Can you imagine that? I've never been able to wear casual clothes in my life until now."

Or at least since his twenties when he first started getting fat. There are no euphemisms when he talks about his old bulk. "I was fat," he said, tapping his stomach under a smart sports jacket. Once he could no more have considered wearing such a jacket than he would have turned down half a dozen potatoes for dinner.

"Fat," he rationalized it all the time, he told me. "I used to say, 'It's hard fat, folks. Muscle'. It wasn't. It was fat."

He was, after all, the one who wrote pieces "in praise of fat" for the glossies. "But I was kidding myself, quoting Shakespeare's 'Let me have men about me who are fat'. They were just excuses. Now it's inconceivable how I had 72 pounds to lose. And I intend to lose another stone."

I wondered whether, when the doctor handed him his diet-or-die ultimatum in July, 1982, he echoed the words of comedian Jack Benny who, in a famous sketch, answered a threat of "Your money or your life" by saying "I'm thinking it over."

"No," said Harry. "I came away from that doctor – I went with my wife, Myra – shaking. I knew I had no choice. He frightened the life out of me and I said, 'Yes, yes, straight away. After all, I was all those miles away in Australia at the time. The doctor was great, but you start thinking – and about all those comedians who died in Australia. Hancock died there. And there were others.'"

"I was feeling faint. Within about two weeks, I was feeling better. My blood pressure was going down and I had the diabetic condition under control. That was discovered a couple of years before when I had an emergency operation for a perforated colon. Within four months, I couldn't get into any of my old clothes. I used to go to a tailor for my shirts. I had a 52-inch chest. Now it's 46. I've lost 10 inches off my waist."

Both family and fans worried about him when he announced that the diet was his life-style. "Myra was pleased I was doing what the doctor told me, but she and the others began to worry because I developed that gaunt look –



Born again: the Goon with 'more Chins than the Hong Kong telephone directory' now presents a religious television programme

you know, you don't look well. But that's gone now. My fans were very worried, too. Now they write me letters asking how they can get their weight down. I answer them all. Of course, I do. I have to. I got a lot of nice letters of encouragement from people who say they're glad I've saved myself for another few years."

He did not go to Weightwatchers or any similar groups. "I decided that if it was going to be a lasting commitment, it had to be something I did on my own." He embarked on the diet with the same determination he had shown in the show business world. "I haven't had a drink now for three years. By now, I should be getting thirsty! But then by now I should have been in the crematorium, too, judging by what the doctor said. 'I'll give you two years at the most' he told me."

Now he is determined not to waste the bonus years he has left. His Sunday evening television series *Highway* is so popular that it has now an estimated seven million viewers. He is getting to know various parts of the country, studying different religions and, most important, meeting the kind of people he would not have met before – such as the cantor of the Glasgow synagogue who was twice in Belen and only escaped death by crawling out from a heaped mass of bodies.

"You know what a cynical lot we in show business are, particularly the comedians..." At this point I said no one would think of bracketing Secombe with the cynics. But he is not sure he would have been able to do *Highway* had he not died with death.

"I've spoken to a number of people who have been in this position before and faced death through an unexpec-

ted illness. You start making a new assessment of your life. You wonder what you are looking for."

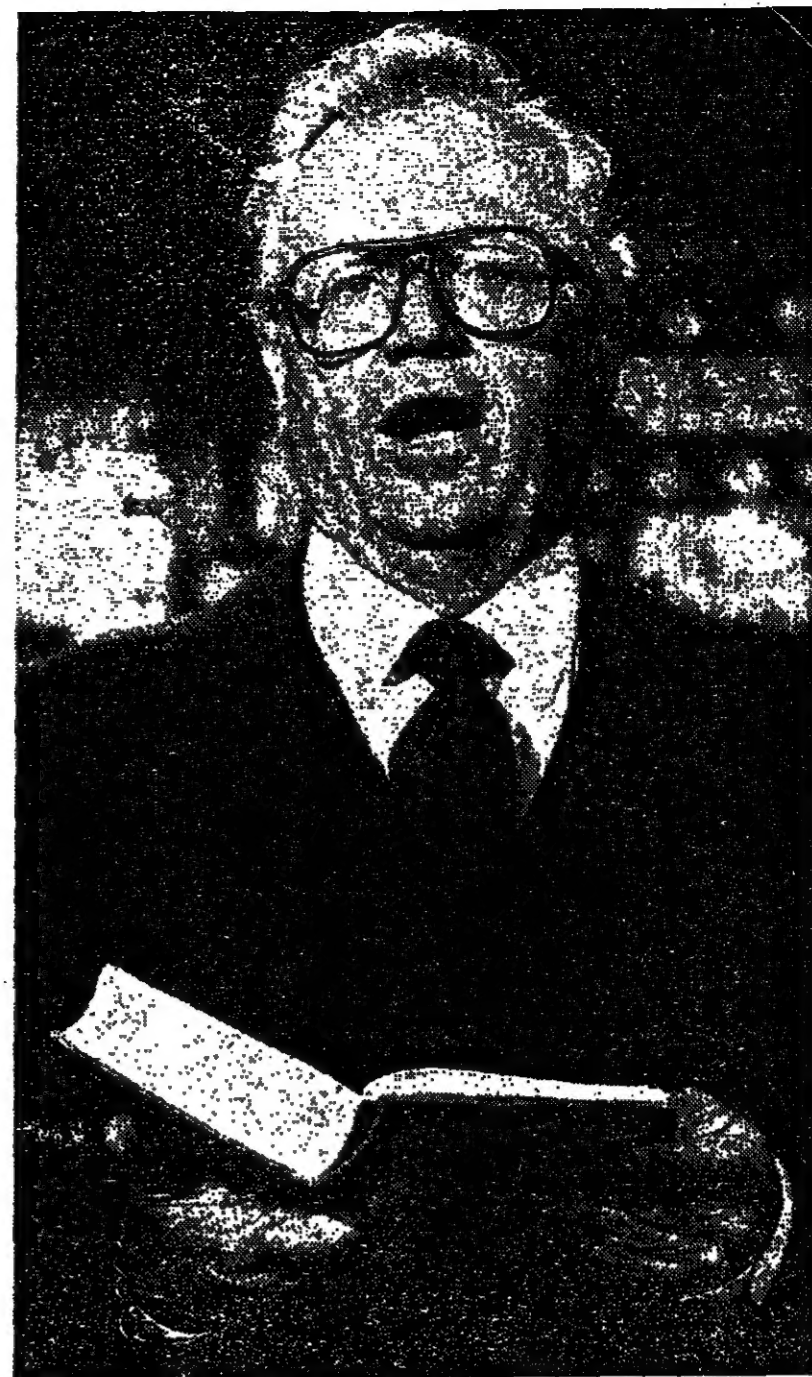
He agreed with what American actor Walter Matthau told me after he had a serious heart attack. "You realize that you are mortal. You can't say you can't go yet because you haven't finished."

That's very well put. You can't say to God "Come back tomorrow." It's like being in the Army when you all consider yourselves inviolate. Then you see a blanket with a fellow's boots sticking out. When you see that they are the same as the boots you're wearing, it gets to you. Going along a motorway you see an accident, so you slow down – for a couple of miles. It's the I-can't-happen-to-me syndrome."

"For 30 years I lived like an idiot. I think I liked the idea of being fat"

He is certain that in the bonus years he will never forget the warning he had. "I don't take my health lightly and I'm not going to take it lightly in the future," he said. "I think about it whenever I go to hospital and see other people who are in the position that I could have been in."

Harry Secombe is very much a family man. When taking on commitments, he now considers what he should or should not do as much for his family's sake as for his own. His family is his greatest concern. That was why the marriage break-up of his



daughter Jennifer was so painful to him – as was that of his vicar brother.

"Myra and I have just had our 37th wedding anniversary and we were so sorry that Jennifer, with three young children was so badly hurt. She was like one of the walking wounded, although the pieces are now put together again. It's something that Myra and I can't understand. It's unthinkable that we could ever be separated. It's so important, to have that strength behind us."

Certainly, it is a strength that helped him get over the trauma of losing those 72 pounds. "But I don't miss any of the things I used to eat or drink. I don't get heartburn any more. I know where I was the night before. I can find my way home on the bus. And I'm lucky to have been given this second chance."

Obese persons usually put it all back on again within a year, but you've got to do it on a long-term basis and take it very seriously. Especially if you're a diabetic. They've made me president of the British Diabetic Association – I assume in the belief that if you're going to have a disease, make it work for you."

The most significant part of the new Secombe's life is that he is distinctly more comfortable. "Don't forget I hadn't seen my feet for years. I can run up the stairs now and do up my own shoelaces. Playing golf, I used to have to go there an hour earlier to put my shoes on."

"I couldn't cross my legs. All the joy I now have of crossing my legs was denied me. It's an Arabian delight I have now. And my wife isn't going on at me."

"I'm selective in what I eat now. I don't have chips. I don't drink gallons

of milk like I used to. I ration my bread intake. I'm allowed four slices of bread a day. I'm allowed potatoes, but they're the thin end of the wedge for me so I don't have any spuds in any shape or form."

"I've now become a fanatic for fruit. I eat so many oranges, my skin's gone yellow. They call me Max Jaffa! It's a discovered joy. I never looked at fruit before."

He does feel that these are his bonus years. "For 30 years I lived like an idiot. I think I liked the idea of being fat. It separated me from the other comedians. I was the fat one. It was an identity, a persona. And there were all those jokes. You know, like I had more Chins than the Hong Kong telephone directory, or that when I was three I got hit by a lift. I used to say you should eat, but don't swallow. I'd lose my act. And that I needed to be fat to sing opera. That's a load of nonsense. I sing louder now than I ever did. I can open the swing bridge at Warrington from here!"

"Imagine all that land over your diaphragm. It's from there that you sing. Well, I can breathe better, which means I can phrase better."

He refuses to let anyone call him Sir Harry. "Don't be daft," he says. But he is proud of the pictures he has had taken with the Prince of Wales, who reputedly still does the best Goon Show impressions around.

What keeps him abreast of reality, is a sense of priority. It always has been, since the time he came home with news that he was starring at the Palladium and his wife said: "Yes, and one of the kids has got measles."

As he said: "The family comes first. It will in the future, too. That's how he intends to spend his bonus."

No sex please, we're French

In the minds of the British, France has long been associated with "naughty sex", or sex for sex's sake rather than "true love". It may come as something of a disappointment to some therefore to learn that "Love is back in fashion (in France)... The sex dictatorship is over!"

That is the view of the serious French political weekly, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, on the basis of the findings of a poll published last month. An astonishing 50 per cent of French women claim only to have made love with one man in their lives, while a mere 6 per cent profess to having had more than 10 lovers.

The number of men who have made love with only one woman is much smaller than that for women – 19 per cent. It is nevertheless surprising in this reputedly promiscuous age to find that more than half of French men have had sexual relations with fewer than six women in their lives, and only one in eight claims to have made love to more than 10.

Both sexes say they lay great store by fidelity, putting that at the top of their list of "most beautiful gestures of love", with kissing and cuddling second. The sexual act is relegated to fourth place by women, only 13 per cent considering that an important feature of love, while even with men it ranked only third.

Dr Pierre Simon, author of a report on French sexual behaviour, published in 1969 in the midst of the so-called sexual revolution, said it appeared from the poll as if the traditional values of love and fidelity were making a comeback. "We are seeing a resurgence of pre-war middle-class values," he said.

Other polls seem to support Dr Simon's view. One showed that a surprising 84 per cent of married French people claim to be still in love with their spouse, and say they would remarry the same person. Another indicated that two thirds of French women prefer getting to the sexual act and 36 per cent claim they could do without sexual intercourse altogether.

This might seem less surprising when one learns that, despite their ubiquitous bids, the French pay relatively little attention to personal hygiene. Indeed, a poll carried out for the French federation of cosmetic, perfume and hygiene industries shows, the French to be one of the most lax nations in Europe as far as their consumption of soap, toothpaste and deodorants is concerned.

The average French person uses just four bars of soap a year, half as much as the average Briton; three tubes of toothpaste, compared with five for the average Briton; and rather less than one container of deodorant. Although virtually all the French now live in homes with either a bath or a shower, as many as two thirds do not wash themselves thoroughly every day, and nearly one in five admits to not even washing properly once a week. More than half the French go to bed without brushing their teeth, and a fifth wear the same underwear for several days in succession. Perhaps it doesn't

really matter, as 40 per cent maintain that "a body can still be sexually attractive without being impeccably clean."

There may be some link between the Frenchman's lack of regular personal hygiene and his penchant for the bathroom for his amorous activities. After the bedroom, the bathroom is apparently the most common place for French couples to make love, with the kitchen in third place, though ideally they would prefer the country, in the open air.

As for the Frenchman's vaunted sexual prowess, 55 per cent claim to make love several times a week. But that claim has to be considered in the context of a study carried out last year by a Paris-based centre for research into impotency, which showed that two out of every five French men over the age of 40 have trouble getting an erection. The problem gets rapidly worse with age, so that by the age of 60, nearly three quarters of French men are suffering from difficulties.

However, people are not always at their most truthful when answering polls on their sexual behaviour, and may give the answer they feel the pollster wants, or which puts them in a favourable light. Thus, when the accent is on free love, everyone seems to have lots of sexual partners and to make love every day, but when the fashion swings back toward fidelity and true love the promiscuity ratings fall dramatically, even though many of the same type of people are involved. Sexual behaviour may change, but one cannot suddenly change the number of lovers one has had in one's life.



and most of the people who were young at the time of the sexual revolution at the end of the 1960s are still only in their late thirties and early forties today.

Dr Simon's comments in *Le Nouvel Observateur* do not seem to apply to the younger age group, according to another poll in *Elle* magazine. Those show that three quarters of young people in France aged between 15 and 25 have made love at least once, and more than half made love for the first time before they were 19. More than two fifths had already had more than one sexual partner (5 per cent claimed to have made more than 10), while nearly half considered fidelity was not important for a satisfactory sex life.

Perhaps France hasn't changed so much after all, or perhaps it never was quite so "naughty" as it's made out to be.

Diana Geddes

Games all the family can play

Long before they could go out and buy the board game, people played Trivial Pursuit. Only it went by the name of social intercourse.

The sort of questions asked in Trivial Pursuit – "What is the name of Dennis the Menace's dog?" "Where is Amundsen Scott Station?" – would form, on the cocktail circuit, an excellent basis for small-talk, being mindless, mildly interesting and quite unlikely to give offence. In fact, anyone who tends to be rather shy and abashed at gatherings where one is supposed to be able to engage total strangers in animated conversations while balancing a paper plate of Coronation chicken and a glass of Austrian wine should bone up first on the questions and answers displayed on a pack of Trivial Pursuit cards.

Since it has always been considered bad form to talk about oneself to anyone except one's personal analyst, and since it is rather dodgy to launch forth on subjects that call up strong emotions and possibly a kick in the teeth (Arthur Scargill, the Bishop of Durham and the growth of vegetarianism are sure-fire winners at causing veins to bulge in foreheads and necks to flush a creeping vermilion), skilled chit-chatters edge the talk firmly around to their own trivial pursuits.

Thus the man who asks you what you thought about this year's Wimbledon will soon reveal himself to be an expert on the career of Fred Perry, and the woman who wonders whether you can detect a trace of walnut oil in the mayonnaise will know more than you wish to hear about virgin pressings.

Sometimes, trying to triumph through trivia misfires. I have a friend who is a mean film-buff (he wrote the score for *On the Waterfront* Who did the screenplay for *The Great Waldo Pepper*?). She is also terrified of encroaching old age and



PENNY PERRICK

keeps her passport under her pillow so nobody can check up on whether she's older than her admitted 37½. This leads to upsetting times when she comes across fellow film-lovers. "Who designed Jean Harlow's dresses in *Dinner at Eight*? Who played the bad girl in *The Women*?", they ask her. And although she knows perfectly well, she has to stalk off with a haughty "I'm afraid I wasn't around at the time."

Two million boxes of Trivial Pursuit are expected to be sold this year and I bet most of them will be unpacked at Christmas. Bring out the board game and, with luck, there won't be any time left for that other much-loved pastime called Family

Who's afraid of the big bad Rambo?

We're advised to be prepared for *Rambo*, after the film *Victory*, that the film lost credibility for me when our hero, in the role of a prisoner of a war, was seen tunnelling through walls in a spotless, Persil-white singlet. The co-star sighed. "That's Stallone, I'm afraid. He just couldn't bear to be seen in a grubby vest." A man who takes such a keen interest in his laundry can't possibly pose a threat.

Feuding. The questions posed by FF aren't very nice at all and, most unsatisfactorily, there are no winners and losers. "When are Ellen and Joe thinking of getting married? What do they think that child of theirs is going to grow up like if they let her stay up until nine? Who's going to put up Aunt Edna?"

As the festivities progress, the questions reach a Mastermind level of tension: "When is that boy of yours going to get a job?" "What would you say if I told you I was thinking of leaving your mother?" "Why do I go to all this trouble year after year, when not one of you ever writes me as much as a postcard?" This is a painful intrusion of real life that can only be quelled by setting out the component parts of the game which is nothing more or less than deeply-controlled small talk. "Who was the first man to pose naked in *Cosmopolitan*?" asks Trivial Pursuit and, thankfully, we can take a guess at Burt Reynolds.

Last week, I met a woman at a party who, against a background of clinking china and tinkling social laughter, told me about her relationships with her father, her two ex-husbands and their current wives, her children, her feelings and reflections. The whole recital took two and a half hours and at the end of it I knew no more about music, sport or general knowledge than I did at the start.

The alimony drone

From Mr R. Taylor, Allfarthing Lane, London
With an ex-wife and two children in her custody to support, I felt the article by Heather Kirby ("Divorce: for better or worse", July 10) the last straw as far as my interpretation of the present laws is concerned.

TALKBACK

There is no such thing as a one-parent family. In most cases there is a father who does not support his child or a woman who decides that she would prefer to get money from the state rather than accept the responsibility of dealing with the father.

It surely cannot be right for a woman to refuse to name a child's father and at the same time expect the Government – the taxpayer, that is – to pay for the child's upkeep. It might conceivably reduce the divorce and illegitimacy figures if it were less easy to get someone else to pay for your freedom from responsibility. If the right people paid for a child's upkeep, it might well enable the government, of whatever hue, to give more money to the health service, old people, the mentally handicapped, and so on. Where are our priorities if we allow parents to abdicate their responsibilities so easily?

It is a father's responsibility to support his children until they can support themselves. To pay the maintenance for my ex-wife and two boys I worked ten hours a day and four a night (seven nights a week) plus Saturday and Sunday afternoons. If I could do this for ten years, so can other men. I would support any law to make this a fact.

It seems to me that in this discussion the people who matter most receive the least consideration. A child needs two parents. There are few cases in my knowledge where the father does not want to keep in close touch with his children, and in my own case I have proved that, in spite of intense

opposition from the other side, very good father/child relationships are of immense value to both.

May I therefore suggest that when your writer's heart next bleeds she should address her attention to the child and its right to have two parents. The alimony drone is not rare, and in my own experience many fathers accept punitive settlements to give their children 100 per cent attention from the mother.

Role reversal

From Dr Kirstine Adam, St Roman's Terrace, Innerleithen, Presbsterie
Heather Kirby's article, though obviously intended to champion the case for life-long and more generous maintenance for ex-wives, achieved the opposite by being so partisan. Her own vitriol against ex-husbands spilled out on to the page. The opinions of the ex-wives quoted seemed quite reasonable by comparison.

Her use of words like "victim", "survival", "abandoned" to describe ex-wives bears little relation to the changed social position of women. I can hardly believe that in 1985 a woman could write such self-righteous trash.

It is very sad that so many marriages break up, but this is not entirely due to husbands running off as implied by Ms Kirby. A major factor, I'm sure, is that women now have greater opportunities in life and many are not prepared to make do with an unhappy or merely boring marriage. However, if we want to be taken seriously about our desire for equality, then we can't expect a man to pay us a pension for life, especially one based on his hard work and achievements. Men have to face misfortune, illness and redundancy and so must we.



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THE TIMES DIARY

Shot across the bow

Those who hope the Belgrano's ghost will finally be laid by this Wednesday's publication of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee's report must think again. The Tory majority report is apparently anything but, but the four Labour members' minority report is expected by MPs to be so well-argued, comprehensive and damning of the government on every count that it will prove impossible to ignore. It is likely to contend that the war cabinet had decided on amilitary solution before the weekend of May 1 and 2, and that Pym's final trip to Washington was a charade; that the final decision to sink the Belgrano was taken knowing that new peace moves were afoot and was based on inadequate and inaccurate intelligence information; and that the sinking led directly to Argentinian retaliation and the loss of British lives. The government then embarked, the argument goes, on an unscrupulous cover-up to save its skin. Parliament was deceived, the committee itself obstructed, and the plea "national security" quite unjustifiably invoked while no valid reason for the sinking was given. MPs predict the report will conclude by declining to rule out the possibility that the Belgrano was sunk to scupper the Peruvian peace plan, and by expressing grave doubts about the government's ability to handle a greater crisis in an age of weapons of mass destruction. The matter must not be allowed to rest, it will say: the House should now set up its own independent tribunal of inquiry answerable to itself alone.

Polish joke



Robert Maxwell is hob-nobbing with the Polish authorities again, this time at the Polish embassy in London tonight, when he and Ambassador Stanislawski are hosting a party to launch Pergamon's collection of speeches by General Jaruzelski. Unfortunately for Maxwell, Solidarity representatives are planning to turn up too: they will demonstrate outside with a cartoon of the two great leaders of men.

Close shaves

Delegates attending a left-wing local government conference at Manchester's four-star Portland Thistle Hotel this weekend (speakers K. Livingstone, D. Blunkett) would have had a shock had they strayed from the champagne bar the night before. Signing the register was Norman Tebbit, up for a businessman's dinner in Rosendale.

Site and sound

The Crown Estates Commissioners are out to avenge their defeat at a public inquiry last year which forbade them from turning Nash's Doriana in Regent's Park into offices. As landlords, they want to evict the arts groups now using the Grade One listed building, built in 1823 by house Louis Daguerre's early version of the cinema, and are taking the groups' umbrella charity, Doriana Arts, to court next month or vacant possession and £10,000 in back rent. Spurning the charity's ambitions to restore the Doriana as a theatre and cinema museum, the commissioners, it now emerges, have been touting for plausible tenants across the Atlantic. A Georgia-based medical outfit having proved uninterested in turning it into a drying out clinic, negotiations are now believed to be going on with a "cultural" institution in Connecticut. Meanwhile the commissioners are pressing ahead with development of the surrounding area in Polo Place by knocking down another listed building, central London's first factory. A letter from the builders explains the urgency of getting shot of the charity, whose backers include Sir Colin Davis, Charles Saatchi and Humphrey Burton: "It is likely the Doriana will be used as a site office", it says.

PHS

BARRY FANTONI



"Something really odd happened: not one American lawyer asked me why"

Textiles: don't sell Britain short

by Alec Smith

Workers in Britain's textile and clothing industries will be watching anxiously the outcome of today's talks between European trade ministers in Brussels. They know their jobs depend on the attitude taken by the ministers to the renewal of the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which for 12 years has regulated the growth in trade between the main textile importing countries of Europe and North America and the low-wage countries of the Third World. Tomorrow, negotiations begin within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the future of the MFA; the position adopted by the EEC will be crucial.

The trade ministers should judge the need for MFA renewal on its merits. A feature of recent international gatherings has been a ritual attack on protectionism and with it a side-swipe at the MFA. It has become received wisdom to suppose that the free-trade system is becoming dangerously contaminated by the spread of non-tariff barriers. Apocalyptic cries have even been heard about the end of GATT itself.

Yet, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, only 15 per cent of manufactured imports into the EEC were regulated in some way or other in 1983. This was only marginally greater than the 1980 figure and is surprising given the depth of the world recession and its effects on employment in the early 1980s. It is misleading to compare, in the same breath, this degree of trade regulation with

the wider and more pernicious spread of import controls in the 1930s. Trade has continued to grow throughout the 1980s.

Having helped to create a mood of uncertainty, the advocates of free trade are now demanding concrete acts by governments to reduce trade management. The main target in their sights is the MFA.

Much of this campaign rests on the false picture of the MFA as a highly restrictive measure and the mistaken view that textiles and clothing are "sunset" industries of no consequence to the British economy.

The free traders constantly overlook the following points:

- The textile and clothing industries are much larger contributors to the British and the EEC economies than is commonly realized. Their net output exceeds that of vehicle building, metal manufacturing, telecommunications or electronic equipment. They employ 8 per cent of Britain's manufacturing workforce.

- Because of the readiness to embrace new technologies, textiles and clothing have become major exporters, earning almost as much foreign exchange as the frequently praised service industries such as banking and insurance.

- The free marketeers suggest that the MFA would be replaced by a kind of free trade Utopia; the true alternative is trading

anarchy. The MFA's demise would almost certainly result in the spread of hidden barriers to trade introduced unilaterally by both exporting and importing nations. In contrast, the MFA is an open system administered by GATT under constant public scrutiny.

- Unlike rigid protectionist measures, the MFA has permitted constant increases in imports. In clothing, the developing countries' share of world trade has grown from 35 per cent to 48 per cent.

- There is no guarantee that the poorest developing countries would benefit from MFA abolition. More likely, big producers such as South Korea and Taiwan would sell even more at the expense of their poorer neighbours.

- MFA abolition would lead to fewer jobs in the textile and clothing industries in Britain and throughout the EEC. A recent government-commissioned study found that 100,000 jobs would go immediately in Britain, probably with more to follow. Few would now claim that employment has benefited by EEC accession - the last major liberalisation of British trade.

In deciding the EEC's position for the coming MFA negotiations, the Community's trade ministers must today give their full support to its renewal. Failure to do so will condemn workers in these industries to a future on the dole.

The author is general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

Barrie Clement and Philip Webster on why Kincock must repudiate Scargill yet back his campaign against the Notts rebels

The rift that leaves Labour undermined



Public affability - but Kincock knows that Scargill stands between him and Number Ten.

At the moment Kincock can say, as he did last week, that the Labour Party constitution does not allow him to recognize the Notts rebels; that the matter is primarily one of the NUM and then for the TUC. He can, with total justification, shelter behind the rule book. "I cannot play ducks and drakes with the constitution," he said.

Clause 11 (2) of that revered document states that affiliated members of the Labour Party shall consist of "trade unions affiliated to the TUC or recognized by the general council of the TUC as bona fide unions". Even more important in this context, Clause III (3) states that each individual member must "if eligible, be a member of a trade union affiliated to the TUC or recognized by the general council of the TUC as a bona fide trade union".

The TUC, however much it may sympathize with the Notts miners, is unlikely to bring itself to recognize another union in the mining industry. Nothing frightens the big union leaders more than splits and breakaways. That the Labour Party would never part company with the TUC on such an issue is the "nearest thing to a certainty in politics", one Labour source said last week.

Don Concannon, the combative MP for the coalfield town of Mansfield, and a good friend of Kincock, said last weekend that if

other people could bend the rules, so could Labour. But for Kincock that just isn't on. If the ballot goes Lynk's way, however, can Labour afford to turn its back on supporters in an area which will be vital to its performance at the next election?

Party strategists have targeted at least 11 seats - Nottingham East, North and South, Sherwood, Derby North, Derbyshire South, Erewash, Amber Valley, Leicester East, South and North-west - that Labour needs to gain in the East Midlands. But a Labour MP who visited the Nottinghamshire coalfields last week said: "The area has never been more divided. It is in a sorry state. Everyone is asking - whose side are you on?"

One unrecognized factor could have a crucial effect on the ballot and add immeasurably to Kincock's discomfort. At its congress in September the TUC may have to decide whether to expel the engineering union, its second largest affiliate, and the electricians, its eighth biggest, for accepting government money for ballots.

Right wingers are sceptical that the union movement would commit hara-kiri by showing them the door, but a growing number of left wingers and "centrists" believe it is possible. Such a decision would cause untold damage to the movement and possibly deprive the Labour Party of a total of £872,000 in

affiliation fees. It would also give a considerable boost to Lynk's campaign. One reason for postponing the Notts ballot until after the congress may well have been to take advantage of possible expulsions.

If the engineers and electricians are ordered out of the movement Lynk would undoubtedly argue that the new moderate miners' union would not be on its own. Indeed, informal lines of communication have already been laid between the three organizations with Mainstream, a new right-wing union group, acting as a catalyst.

The spectre of an alternative TUC claiming to be a legitimate ally of the Labour Party and demanding affiliation in the face of implacable opposition of the "old TUC" would be disastrous for Labour.

Labour is keenly aware of the threat from the Alliance. David Steel was quick to intervene last week to praise "the courageous men of Nottingham". The SDP gain from Labour in a council by-election at Mansfield last Thursday, with a massive swing away from Labour, shows how justified are Labour fears.

Kincock and his colleagues cannot allow themselves to speculate beyond the Notts ballot. One said frankly: "Nobody has the faintest idea how to get round it". There is hope that the breakaway miners might retain TUC union membership by affiliating as a Nottinghamshire power branch to the electricians. There are also suggestions that Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, might be able to negotiate a cooling off period between Scargill and Lynk.

Labour MPs believe it essential that the door is not completely shut on the Notts miners. The proximity of the ballot, and the TUC's version of the sub-judice rule, may prevent it being discussed at the congress. But Kincock, they say, must use his authority to try to prevent any Scargillite motion to expel the rebels irrevocably from coming before the Labour Party conference.

Most believe that if the breakaway is confirmed, and solidified by miners from other areas, Kincock will be forced to rethink his attitude, and the Labour movement might have to consider the prospect of two recognized mining unions.

That is a long way off. Labour leaders dearly hope that the enthusiasm of the Notts officials to create a new model union will not be shared by the men. They hope that a Channel 4 poll last week indicating a sizeable minority against the break-away proves accurate.

But even if the Notts problem is solved for Kincock by a ballot that goes in favour of Scargill, the problem of Scargill will remain. When even Sir Geoffrey Howe says Scargill to attack Labour, as he did last week, it is not difficult to guess the script of the next Tory election campaign.

Labour's campaigners are resigned to Scargill losing them votes. They would rather he was not there but are stuck with him. But they reckon that every time Kincock repudiates Scargill - the more openly and therefore the more courageously the better - the electoral damage is lessened. Bournemouth in October would be a good place and time.

The auction house acts on behalf of the vendor and used to charge only the vendor commission. In 1975 Sotheby's and Christie's decided to charge 10 per cent to buyers as well as sellers. The buyers, of course, adjust their bids to take account of this charge, which is therefore only notional. The auctioneer takes a 20 per cent cut while assuring the vendor that only 10 per cent comes out of his pocket. The vendors are duly deceived.

Britain's reputation as an art centre would be greatly enhanced if this practice was outlawed. The auctioneers will not do it themselves, Parliament should do it for them.

Geraldine Norman

Saleroom Correspondent

Union leaders misleading

Anne Sofer

I have seen a fair number of sophisticated political publicity campaigns in the last year or so, but the prize for the cleverest must without doubt go to the Trade Union Coordinating Committee which is masterminding the campaign to retain trade union political funds.

The campaign is still only in its early stages but has so far scored six successes out of six, so it can certainly claim to be effective. It has also been, as these things are, expensive: estimates of over £3 million have been made. But its real distinction lies in the ingenuity of its avoidance of the real issues, the brilliance of its use of irrelevance.

The truth is - and I will try to put it in a factual way that nobody could dispute - that 82 per cent of trade unions' political fund money is paid direct to the Labour Party, and this sum accounts for 84 per cent of the Labour Party's running costs. Voting "yes" in the political fund ballot is voting for this situation to continue; voting "no" is voting for it to end. If the issue had been put this way to the voters neither I nor any other non-member of the Labour Party could have had any cause for complaint.

The trade union publicity people, however, had done their homework and knew this might not produce the desired result. Opinion polls asking trade unionists if their union should fund the Labour Party showed majorities against. The trick in the campaign, therefore, has been to persuade the voters that the whole purpose of the political fund has been something quite different.

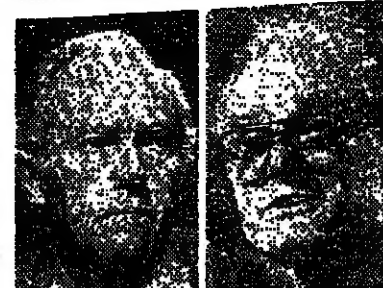
Taken, for instance, the leaflet put out by the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU), "Speak Up For Democracy", it urges, and goes on to explain "the Right to Campaign", inside it has four photographs of workers demonstrating with their union banners, marching in support of proper compensation, queueing to lobby their MPs, and holding aloft placards declaring "Work Not Dole". Stamped across each picture is a threatening red imitation rubber-stamp mark saying "Banned", and the huge headlines are enough to make your hair curl. "Campaigning like this could be banned," they read, "unless we retain our political fund".

This is complete nonsense. Indeed the Act requiring ballots for the political fund was specifically amended to make clear that campaigning on issues could still be paid for from a union's general fund. Under the 1984 Act it is only campaigning whose "main purpose" is to persuade people to vote for or against a political party which has to be paid for from the political fund. It is a fair bet that all those photographs retrieved from the GMBATU archives record activities that never were and never will be funded out of the political fund. Indeed - and this must surely be conclusive proof - the campaign to retain the political fund is itself funded, perfectly legitimately, out of the general fund. The GMBATU raises about £1.5 million a year for its political fund. Of this, 82 per cent goes to the Labour Party.

The AUEW leaflet promotes the same myth about the political fund. "If you want your union to campaign against Unemployment, Health Cuts, Privatisation, Education Cuts,

Low pensions, Anti-Union Laws, Transport Cuts, you must vote Yes for a 'voice'." Of the AUEW's political fund of about £750,000, 93 per cent goes to the Labour Party.

Apex has the most imaginative and well-presented campaigning material - cartoons, posters, interviews with media personalities.



Basnett (GMBATU) and Grantham (Apex): not telling the whole story.

They claim a pure-hearted political neutrality. "When our MPs speak for Apex in Parliament, they do so on behalf of you, irrespective of whether you support Labour, Conservative, Liberal, SDP or any other political party," the television actor, is quoted as saying. "This ballot is not about whether a union backs the Labour Party or not..." In fact 98 per cent of APEX's political fund is paid direct to the Labour Party.

TSSA (the Transport Salaried Staffs Association) goes even further. Its leaflet, as well as falsely listing all the causes for which it claims to need the political fund to campaign (against privatisation and the buses bill, for investment in British Rail), manages to get through its entire four pages of explanation without mentioning the Labour Party once. "No, I'm wrong. The word 'Labour' does appear, in a cartoon. This depicts three canvassers, wearing rosettes respectively labelled Labour, Tory and SDP. A fourth character, carrying a placard that reads 'Vote Yes for Political Funds', is saying: 'Whoever you are we still need our union's voice in Parliament'. All of the TSSA's political fund is paid to the Labour Party.

In the days when MPs received neither salaries nor expenses, sponsorship was clearly needed to support working people in Parliament. The situation has changed. Not only are MPs adequately paid, but many or them - not all of them members of the Labour Party - are members of unions. Yet the unions see their "voice in Parliament" entirely in terms of the Labour Party: non-Labour Party trade unionists in Parliament are excluded from union group meetings.

In any case the proportion of the political fund used to sponsor individual MPs is a small proportion of the whole. The bulk goes straight to Walworth Road - and is spent on the staff and pensions, rent and rates, conferences and circulars, ashtrays and paperclips and all the rest of the expenditure involved in the organization of the Labour Party.

Ordinary trade unionists are being kept almost as much in the dark about that fact as are the thousands of shareholders whose profits are siphoned off to maintain that other political edifice, Conservative Central Office in Smith Square.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kingston

And a lovely pull to leg

Jack was a bit nervous. Actually, Jack was more than a bit nervous. Let's face it, Jack was so nervous that he wished he hadn't had any breakfast. Jack was such a wreck he made the Titanic look brand-new. As he turned the corner and saw Lord's cricket ground in front of him, his knuckles tightened on the bag he was carrying until they went white and cracked slightly. Jack was about to comment for Radio 3 on a Test match for the first time.

His mother had rung him that morning to wish him luck. Then she had rung back to make sure he had had a proper breakfast. The third time she had rung, which was just to find out if he had married and settled down yet, he could have screamed.

"Mother, I'm going to be all right! I'm just going on to the wireless to describe the cricket, that's all."

"Well, be careful, Jack. Some of those Test commentators sound drunk to me. I don't want you to fall into any bad habits."

"It's Radio 3, mother. Nobody gets drunk on Radio 3." Gosh, Jack felt nervous. As he walked towards the headquarters of cricket, he could even hear ringing in his ears. Then he realized what it was: in a telephone box set back against the wall the phone was ringing. Out of sheer curiosity he went in and answered it.

"And another thing, Jack," said his mother's voice, "the forecast says it's going to be cool, so keep your jersey on!" "Yes, mother," he said weakly and put the phone down.

The commentary box was much as he imagined it would be. A table overlooking the ground, four or five chairs, a TV set out of the way in the corner, a few boxes, pencils, lots of mikes and wires. There was a man in a bow tie in one of the chairs, reading a paper.

"Hello," said the man. "You must be Jack, the new boy. I'm Alex Simpson - I think we're doing the same stint together today. Feeling nervous?"

"Just a touch apprehensive."

"No need, old boy. We'll have a great time together. Lots of laughs. Keep telling stories, that's the main

thing, and the older the better. Round about tea-time we read letters from listeners, but of course we've made all those up ourselves. I should have one or two ready, if I were you."

"Right."

"Good. Well, I'm off for a cup of tea."

Left to himself, Jack sat at the table and pulled a mike towards him. Feeling rather silly, he started to speak into it.

"And Botham walks back again, with that distinctive massive stride. Not much luck this session so far, but the thing about Botham is that you never know when he is going to make the breakthrough that England..."

"...so desperately need," said a voice behind him.

Jack whirled round to find a tall, gangly man smiling at him. "You must be Jack," he said. "I'm Alex Simpson. I think we'll be sharing the same stint together today."

"But...but the man with the bow tie said he was Alex!" The man laughed. "Old George likes his little joke," he said. "You know George Steppen, the old Middlesex wicket-keeper? We bring him in for lunch-time reminiscences - makes them all up of course, but then we all do."

The phone rang. Alex answered it. "It's for you," he said, looking oddly at Jack. "I think it's your mother."

"Mother?" said Jack. "I don't know how you got hold of this number, but never ring me on it. Do you understand?"

"I don't know what the hell you're talking about," said a man's voice. "Is that Jack, the new boy?"

"Yes," said Jack in a small voice. "It's Alex Simpson here. I think we're doing the first stint together. Tell them I'll be late, will you? Thanks."

Jack felt as if he were going mad. He wondered if it could get any worse. (Well, can it get any worse? Don't miss the second and final episode of our thrilling modern cricket commentary story tomorrow!)

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MORE LAW, LESS ORDER

All governments, and would-be governments, that heedlessly pump up popular expectations about the efficacy of State action whether in social affairs or in economic life deserve the odium that inevitably accompanies disappointment. Such a fate awaits Mrs Thatcher's government over the issue of crime. It has made much of its expenditure on law and order. Yet at the level of the household and on the streets the volume of crime grows apace. Vandalism, theft from cars and people and most especially burglary in private homes are all too insidiously common aspects of domestic life in this decade.

Crime is woven into daily life. The latest Home Office-sponsored British Crime Survey - now an essential adjunct to the figures for offences recorded by the police - showed that in 1983 four out of ten homes in England and Wales were victimized by thieves or vandals; the number of household offences increased by about eight per cent since the previous survey in 1981. The Survey hints (it can do no more) at an array of offences never reported to the police, a "black economy" of crime. Most disarming is the evidence of fear - crippling fear of crime that however unreasonable in terms of statistical aggregates serves to immobilize large numbers of

people at dusk and hang an encroaching threat over their daytimes.

Property crime increases, but there is no basis for any simpleton correspondence with higher recorded rates of unemployment. (It has to be said, however, that bicycle theft increased by a striking 31 per cent in the two years since Mr Tebbit's remark gained wide currency.) The crime wave of the 1980s has more to do with demographics: the bulge in numbers of 18 to 25 year old men, as likely in this generation to be agents of crime as in ages past. It has to do with opportunity: Much of the household crime reported to the Home Office surveys was theft on the off-chance, the window open, the take small. The victims of crime, as ever, often possess the same backgrounds and social identity as the criminals.

The value of the British Crime Survey data is that it should distinguish glorious single-focus campaigns before they begin: property theft from homes, cars or the person is too prevalent, too subtle, to lend itself to the rhetoric of wars and battles. Public opinion, as measured by this and other surveys, asks for the criminal justice system to impose tough sentences. The fact is that people consistently underestimate the severity of

sentences passed on convicted burglars. Besides, the criminal justice systems only works after detection. An argument for more police? No: much of this crime is not even reported to police, and the correlation between police numbers and successful detection is slight.

The response must in part be a private one. Better locks on cars and doors; reductions in insurance premiums to householders who have taken security measures; consumer pressure on car makers to make vehicles less easy to enter - these matter as much as any public action. Yet public action helps. At the least the Neighbourhood Watch schemes now being evaluated may reduce anxiety about crime. The greater prevalence of crime in the inner areas, on council estates and in mixed race areas reinforces the need, within central government, for programmes targeted as explicitly as possible on the inner city, by-passing the town halls if necessary. Thinking officers such as Sir Kenneth Newman have clearly recognized the merging of police operations into local programmes for crime prevention is as necessary as it is difficult; it does not cost more. Semi-privatized prevention of crime lacks the ring of a tub-thumping law and order political campaign but it might at least stem this rolling tide.

A LOVE AFFAIR COOLS DOWN

China and the United States are not as happy in each other's company as they once were. Six years of full diplomatic relations - a honeymoon period marred by the occasional lovers' tiff - have given way just a little too soon to the restlessness of the seven-year itch. This week's visit to Washington by the President of China, Mr Li Xianmin, should show how interested the two partners are in patching up their relationship.

There is no doubting the sense of disenchantment on both sides. The customary eve-of-visit decorum has not been observed. Chinese leaders have been making some pointed remarks about Taiwan and its eventual recovery by force. American Congressmen, for their part, have articulated their misgivings about China's record on human rights by voting not to contribute to a UN population programme that could help fund abortions in China. These public rumblings will have pleased powerful lobbies in both countries, but they are not the usual prelude to a presidential visit.

The most intractable problem has been, and remains, Taiwan. China regards Taiwan as the biggest obstacle to better relations with the United States, and American support for Taiwan as the biggest obstacle to a settlement of the Taiwan issue in China's favour. Six years of diplomatic relations with Washington have taught Chinese leaders only that diplomatic forms of words are not enough. There has been little substantial change in Washington's relations with Taipei, despite the formal severing of diplomatic ties and a reduction in arms sales. At the same time, China's agreement with Britain on the future of Hong Kong and the prospect of eventual agreement with Portugal on the future of Macao can only have encouraged

Peking in the belief that awkward offshore islands with non-communist governments can and will be brought back into the Chinese embrace.

The lack of progress on the question of Taiwan is not China's only reason for dissatisfaction with the United States. The Chinese leadership made no secret of its hopes that full trade and diplomatic relations with Washington would give China access to Western technology, especially military technology, on preferential terms. Instead, it came up against the standard restrictions on high technology exports to communist countries - restrictions which were only partially and grudgingly lifted. It discovered the strong preference of US companies for dealing in cash rather than barter - especially if the barter goods on offer were low-grade textiles that could threaten domestic producers. And it found out that the US administration still harboured strong suspicions of China's intentions. A nuclear co-operation agreement, initiated last year by President Reagan in Peking, is still not finalized because the United States wants an assurance that its nuclear intelligence will not find its way to third countries. China is hesitating.

China has cause for disappointment in the international arena, too. In particular, Peking may have hoped for more concerted action by the United States to end Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. Periodic visits by US officials to boost the morale of Cambodian refugees on the Thai border are probably not quite what China had in mind.

Disenchantment is by no means all on China's side. China has proved a considerably less reliable bulwark against the Soviet Union and Soviet influence than Washington may have

hoped. Her promise to open up her domestic markets and buy abroad has not materialized on anything like the scale envisaged ten years ago. And China has proved quite as immovable as New Zealand's present government on the nuclear question. She has not been persuaded to welcome American warships, which may or may not be armed with nuclear warheads, to Chinese ports.

The US administration has been disappointed too with China's attitude to human rights. Six years ago it was prepared to give China the benefit of the doubt. Scholars and journalists who uncovered cases of free-thinking literati incarcerated in corrective labour camps, or excesses in China's one-child-per-family birth control programme, were not encouraged to pursue their inquiries, still less to make them public. Now, as the House of Representatives vote on population programmes shows, such reticence is a thing of the past. China can expect fewer special dispensations in future.

It is doubtful how far President Li Xianmin will be able to temper American disenchantment with China while he is in the United States. Under China's present Constitution, the role of president is largely ceremonial, and President Li wields nothing like the power or influence of the President of the United States. The scope of his talks in Washington will have been planned to reflect this. Now, with President Reagan conversing after his operation, even the ceremonial aspect of the visit will be muted. Yet this may not be unwelcome. It allows both Washington and Peking a pause to consider whether their present difficulties are merely the restlessness of the seven-year itch, or evidence of a deeper and longer-term incompatibility.

AN UNHEALTHY DELAY

The Department of Health and Social Security continues to procrastinate about its Green Paper on Family Practitioner Services. The three year delay is becoming detrimental to the morale of the medical profession, the welfare of patients and the reduction of public spending. Its publication is an urgent priority. Initiatives by general practitioners to modify their practices, to improve their services to consumers, and create more efficient uses of public resources are all being held back while the profession waits.

The current family practitioner system has operated since 1948. In 1982 the Department of Health and Social Security received from accountants Binder Hamlyn a report on primary health care and amid a flurry of expectation last summer it was indicated that, after two years, the Government's response would appear. It did not. It has not yet, and rumours that it will appear this summer remain rumours. It is said that a draft of the Green Paper went to the Prime Minister last autumn, to be rejected on the grounds of insufficient radical intent. As to the present hold-up, its reasons are not clear.

Relationships between the DHSS and the medical profession's negotiators, the British Medical Association, are not cordial. The arguments over the limitation of drugs on prescription last winter, an issue handled clumsily by Mr Clarke and responded to with Scargillite petulance by the BMA, have estranged the providers of primary health care from their paymasters and administrators. Certainly in revising this section of the health service, the way in which GPs are reimbursed, the minutiae of their contracts and the rights and expectations of patients to treatment, the Government has been wise to think long.

But the profession has endured great uncertainty about its future over the last few years, and publishing the Green Paper, irrespective of whether the medical profession likes its contents (which, if they do not include a stricter remuneration system, limited competition and more consumer power, it probably will not), will, at least, open up the argument. The longer the wait, the more time the medical profession has to dig itself in against proposals for advertising, or for GPs to take on more private practice under a "voucher" system.

There are possible financial savings to be made by rationalizing the General Practice remuneration system (currently an admixture of capitation fees, item-of-service fees and expenses), and more particularly by examining what services the GP should be expected to provide in return for his practice allowances from the state. But these too will be controversial - increasingly so as the election approaches.

It may be that the Government has lost its stomach for taking on the medical profession on these important issues and does not intend for the moment to subject it to the same scrutiny that other professions - solicitors, accountants and opticians - have had to endure. That would be another sad defeat to set beside the failures on student loans and rent deregulation. The fundamental problem is that the incentives of financial reward are not automatically linked to quality of care in general practice. The Government is accountable to the public for the inefficient use of funding in the NHS, for the quality of the service and the declining morale of doctors. It will be blamed for all health service failures. On general practice - as in other areas of the NHS - it should show it has some remedies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Value for money at top of the tree

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, Is it to be assumed that judges will dispense justice, defence chiefs develop coherent strategies and permanent secretaries effectively administer affairs of state only if their pay is vastly increased? Or that today's QCs, colonels and assistant secretaries will only pursue their present professions if more money beckons at the very top?

An equitable society requires that those at the very summit of their careers should accept some share of the burdens experienced by the less privileged - if the concept of "service" is to retain anything of its original meaning.

Those who strive to nurture idealism among people, or to convince those on retirement or declared redundant that fulfilment can be found in work for the community, will not find their task made easier by the pay packet announced by the Prime Minister.

Yours etc,
ALEC DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4,
July 19.

From Mr A. J. Payne

Sir As one of those junior Civil Servants not directly benefiting from rises in salary announced yesterday, may I reassure readers of today's first leader that I shall not be joining any "rebellion". Rather I shall be drawing comfort from the Government's recognition of the services of those at the top of my profession. I can draw none from the style and content of your leader.

Why do you not mention that even the top salaries are lower than those at the top of great industrial concerns, let alone in the City? Why single out Civil Servants when the pay rises (and your arguments) also apply to the Armed Services and judiciary?

The "widespread cause of disenchantment and restlessness" to which the review body's report refers is due in part to pay and in part to the sense that the Government and the public regard service to the State as less honourable than service to profit. They are equally honourable; and most public servants accept that service to the State is rightly less lucrative because the risks are different.

The Government has done something, in the knowledge that it will gain no votes, to show public

servants that their masters value them. Your leader serves only to reinforce the prejudice which has done so much to damage the spirit of our public service. It was not well done, Sir, and I trust we shall not see this high point in humbug reached again.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. PAYNE,
83a Sinclair Road, W14,
July 19.

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, In all the comment on top public servants' pay rise, no mention is made of the unquantifiable value of index-linked pensions. No one in the private sector can buy such a benefit.

The rises would have been more acceptable if, as a *quid pro quo*, the index-linking had been cancelled.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MORROW,
2 Albert Terrace Mews, NW1,
July 19.

From the Reverend Dr John Marsh

Sir, There is an old English proverb which says: "Actions speak louder than words". Whatever words the Government may say in defence of their policy on wages, what have people already heard them say through their actions this past week? "Yes" to much higher salaries for senior Civil Servants and others, "no more" to the teachers, and "no minimum wage" for some younger workers. Sir, I believe the proverb is right.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARSH,
79 Glebe Road,
Crookley,
Chesham,
South Yorkshire,
July 19.

From the Reverend Canon H. W. Love

Sir, On this, the morning after Mrs Thatcher's announcement of increases for the highly paid, the second reading at Mats included the words: "To him that hath shall more be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even what he hath".

Yours faithfully,
HECTOR W. LOVE,
St Patrick's Cathedral,
Aldagh,
Northern Ireland,
July 19.

Water board meetings

From Mr Des Wilson

Sir, We read with pleasure your report (July 17) that the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons has recommended that it be compulsory for water authorities to conduct their meetings in public.

As the committee points out, water authorities are monopoly suppliers of essential services. Furthermore, they have powers of taxation. The need for maximum public accountability is clear.

What the Public Accounts Committee does not say is why it is necessary that water authorities be compelled to meet in public. In fact they are allowed to do so now, but all nine English authorities have obstinately refused to do so,

despite overwhelming pressure upon them. Only last year the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution warned that "in order to retain public confidence... it is critical that water authorities should be as open as possible".

Frankly, the refusal of English water authorities to follow the lead of the Welsh water authority and to respond to the overwhelming public demand for more accountability has become so obstinate that it must be a case of misplaced pride rather than reason prevailing.

In such circumstances accountability must be forced upon them. Yours faithfully,
DES WILSON, Chairman,
The Campaign for
Freedom of Information,
2 Northdown Street, NI,
July 18.

Geese and peat

From the Chairman of Friends of the Earth

Sir, It is evident that Mr F. D. Morrison, Trustee of Lagan Estate, has completely missed the point (July 19) concerning the Greenland white-fronted geese and peat stripping on Eileen na Muice Dubh (Duch Moss, SSSI).

Disturbance to the geese comes not through direct human activities on the bog or from traffic on the nearby road, but mainly from the destruction, through drainage, of the water-logged pool areas (lochans) used for nocturnal feeding and roosting. To claim that the peat-cutting operations will not disturb the geese is, therefore, totally inaccurate as the very habitat that they require will be destroyed during the peat-cutting developments.

Mr Morrison is also misleading in

his final statement. It was actually against the advice of the Nature Conservancy Council that the Secretary of State for Scotland granted the Scottish Malt Distillers permission to develop the moss. The NCC made it perfectly clear to the Secretary of State for Scotland that in their view, no conditions attached to the planning permission would stop irreparable damage to the site and hence the loss of any special scientific interest.

The NCC have done all that is in their power, save compulsory purchase, to protect this site, but have been completely let down by the Government's refusal to comply with both national and international legislation supposedly protecting this valuable area.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN PORRITT, Director,
Friends of the Earth Limited,
377 City Road, EC1.

Bath market place

From Councillor Mrs H. R. Cross

Sir, Your article, "Bath's Elizabethan market threatened" (early editions, July 16) may have left the impression that the city council was intent on demolishing a half-timbered masterpiece.

The only buildings being demolished are made of concrete and corrugated sheeting and the "market place" is a car park during the greater part of the week.

In the past six years the area has been usefully occupied on Saturdays as a licence as an "antique market". Meanwhile, trading in the Monday

livestock market has steadily dwindled. The number of animals sold has diminished from 8,150 in 1971 to 150 last year. I doubt that the agricultural industry could justify the retention of the market on the basis of such figures.

Meanwhile the council and its officers are looking for an alternative site where the "flea-marketeers" can carry on flourishing.

Yours sincerely,
HELEN R. CROSS, Chairman,
Planning Committee,
Bath City Council,
Department of Environmental Services, Abbey Chambers,
Bath, Avon.

An open question

From Mrs Elizabeth Webster

Sir, I agree with Sir Colin Crowe (July 16) that doors should open outwards. I also hold the view that windows should open inwards, as indeed they do in many other countries. Windows that open inwards can be cleaned easily from inside and they are not so susceptible to being slammed by draughts.

I mentioned this once to a builder of my acquaintance; he scratched his head after a while and said that it would never catch on.

Yours,
ELIZABETH WEBSTER,
374 Peppard Road,
Emmer Green,
Reading, Berkshire.

From Mr Gordon M. E. Cooke

Sir, In his letter (July 16) Sir Colin Crowe poses the question, "Why do all builders and architects prescribe doors that will open inwards when the advantages of opening outwards are so manifest?"

The answer is that they may have no choice, if they are to stay within

the law. In common with many other countries, fire legislation in the United Kingdom (building regulations for new buildings and the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, for existing occupied buildings) require, as a cardinal principle of safety, that doors shall not open into fire-escape routes within buildings so as to obstruct the flow of people escaping from a fire.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON M. E. COOKE,
Fire Research Station,
Building Research Establishment,
Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

From Mr Philip S. Newell

Sir, Sir Colin Crowe asks why all builders prescribe front doors which open inwards.

This is a tiresome modern practice. When an Englishman's home was his castle, the door opened outwards with the hinge at the bottom.

Yours etc,
PHILIP S. NEWELL,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1,
July 18.

Looming cloud on Twyford Down

From Dr Miriam Rothschild, FRS

Sir, Is it not astonishing that apparently little or no interest is taken in the Ministry of Transport's proposed desecration of Twyford Down?

A reasonable alternative has been suggested - namely the modification or adaptation of the existing A33 Winchester bypass. This is a far superior alternative to that suggested and turned down at the first public enquiry for it avoids destroying 12 acres of important sites of scientific interest and considerable stretches of beautiful chalk grassland, which include areas of incontrovertible historical interest.

Simultaneously it saves the taxpayer several million pounds of expense, since the proposed alternative route is less costly, though possibly more of a nuisance - if temporary - to construct.

Although logically I should feel more perturbed by the threat to the fauna and flora of St Catherine's nature reserves, I confess that in this instance I am more deeply shocked by the disastrous and unnecessary destruction of the view and the landscape which embraces Twyford Down. This was a place we assumed was protected by its designation as an area of outstanding natural beauty.

Are we really going to sit down listlessly and hopelessly allow the new section of the motorway to disfigure the face of Twyford Down, when it is possible and less expensive to divert the road round St Catherine's Hill between it and the water meadows?

Yours sincerely,
MIRIAM ROTHCHILD,
Ashton Wood,
Peterborough,
Cambridgeshire,
July 8.

Age of the Cathedral

From Captain Blake Parker, RN

Sir, To take up the points made by the Subdean of Lincoln (July 13) about the Age of the Cathedral.

The question of State aid for the conservation of such buildings is a minefield that any government would be happy to avoid. The first step must be for cathedrals to suggest a workable system. A solution based on the principle of the National Heritage Memorial Fund might have merit, as grants could be allocated for specific projects in response to submissions from deans and chapters.

However, the difference between the charisma of the top five or six ancient cathedrals (Canterbury, York, etc) and the lesser ancient buildings will introduce further complications.

The number of laymen and women who have become involved with schemes to fund the restoration of this vital part of our heritage is in itself a manifestation of their revival.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. PARKER, Trust Secretary,
Chichester Cathedral Trust,
The Royal Chantry,
The Cloisters,
Chichester,
West Sussex,
July 15.

'Private' prisons

From Mr David Saunders-Wilson

Sir, At the beginning of *The State of the Prisons* (published in 1777) John Howard described his concern about prisoners in Bedford Gaol because they could not pay the fees of their gaolers. It was therefore with great interest that I read your report (July 16) on the growth of private prisons in the United States, and the implications that this trend has for both prisoners and prison guards.

I can only hope that any demands for similar ventures in this country are strongly resisted by all who are concerned with penal policy, or those precious humanitarian reforms won by Howard in the late 18th century might be lost under the banner of financial expediency.

Yours etc,
DAVID SAUNDERS-WILSON,
Assistant Governor,
HM Youth Custody Centre,
Hunton Place,
Nuffield,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Putting a foot wrong?

From Mr Philip Stroud

Sir, I am always gratified with the excellent and stylish white tie and tails appearance of most musicians in orchestras and, in view of today's sartorial slovenliness, that this has remained the consistently accepted dress for so long.

I am, however, frequently surprised and shocked by the average footwear of musicians, which is usually worn and neglected. They nearly always wear ordinary walking shoes and these are often grey with age or just dirty.

Although it may be imagined that their feet are not seen, they are distressingly obvious on concert platforms!

What happened to patent leather?

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP STROUD,
7 Little London,
Chichester, West Sussex.

Of no importance

From Mrs Valerie Beck

Sir, Does one have to be male to receive post? My son's school insists on addressing all correspondence, including school reports, to my husband. Now British Telecom has addressed my share certificate to Valerie Jill Beck Esq. Perhaps I should feel flattered.

Yours faithfully,
VALERIE BECK,
23 Highfield Drive,
Bromley, Kent.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

JULY 22 1989

Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the moon in the capsule Eagle on July 21, 1969; in the command module was Michael Collins. The astronauts splashed down in the Pacific on July 24 to be greeted by President Nixon with the words "This is the greatest week... since the Creation".

Moonwords

P.A.O.: Neil Armstrong on the porch of the Eagle at 109 hours, 19 minutes and 30 seconds to L.O.S., all systems go, over...

ARMSTRONG: I'm at the foot of the ladder. The L.M. footpads are only expressed in the surface about one or two inches. Although the surface appears to be very finely grained as you get close to it, it's almost like a powder. Now and then it's very fine. I'm going to step off the L.M. now. That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind...

P.A.O.: N.A.S.A. public affairs officer. L.O.S.: Loss of signal; L.M.: lunar module.



JULY 22 1925

Forty-four years before President Nixon invoked the Creation it had come under examination in the famous Tennessee "Monkey Trial" which lasted 13 days and aroused bitter controversy. John T. Scopes died in 1970, two years after the law he had fought was overturned by the US Supreme Court.

THE TENNESSEE TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, JULY 21.

The Tennessee trial was concluded at Dayton this morning, when Mr. Scopes, who was charged with teaching the theory of evolution in a public school, supported school contrary to law was found guilty and fined \$100.

Dayton was the scene of the most amazing drama yesterday afternoon, enacted beneath the maple trees in Court House Square, where the judge adjourned the Court after lunch as he feared a collapse of the Court House floor owing to the great crowd of spectators. There, with the midsummer sun shining in a cloudless sky, the Evangelist, Mr. Bryan, the principal prosecutor, was faced by the defence, who entered the witness-box to submit to a prolonged examination in regard to his beliefs by the agnostic, Mr. Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for the defence. It was a masterly stroke on the part of the defence, who summoned Mr. Bryan as an expert on the Bible for the purpose of recording his testimony with that of the declarations of the scientific witnesses, the reading of which had occupied the morning session...

In the course of a two-hour examination, Mr. Bryan confessed his belief that a big fish swallowed Jonah, though he did not insist on the literal interpretation of "men are the salt of the earth." He accepted the Bible story that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, though himself believing that the earth revolved round the sun. Asked which would have happened if the earth had stood still, Mr. Bryan replied that God could have taken care of that occurrence. The Flood story he believed literally, with probable date 2348 B.C., when all living things not contained in the Ark were destroyed, excepting, perhaps, fishes. He had not seen satisfactory evidence that there had been civilisations more than 5,000 years ago, though he had never questioned any scientist about it. Mr. Bryan thought Chinese civilisations were 6,000 years ago, the Bible creation 6,000 years ago. He had never tried to discover the number of the inhabitants of Ancient Egypt nor read books on primitive religions. Being so well satisfied with Christianity, he had not been trying to find arguments against it. From the Bible he inferred that the confusion of tongues began at the Tower of Babel, about 2308 B.C., and that previously all people spoke a single language...

He accepted literally the story of Eve's creation from Adam's rib and of the serpent's tempting of Eve with an apple. Mr. Stewart, one of the counsel for the prosecution, interposed a strenuous protest against this worthless examination, but the Court overruled him. In the course of heated exchanges, Mr. Bryan declared that he was simply trying to protect God's word from the greatest agnostic in the United States. Amid prolonged applause, he declared that Tennessee would not permit agnosticism to be forced on the schools. The sole purpose of Mr. Darrow's examination was to slur the Bible. Mr. Darrow objected, replying heatedly, "I am examining you on your fool ideas that the intelligent Christian believed."

This morning more temperate counsels prevailed. It was agreed to expunge from the Court reports the whole of Mr. Bryan's testimony...

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Bringing home the bacon

From Mr R. H. Wright

Sir, In reply to Mr Geelan's enquiry (June 29) about wares unobtainable in their country of origin: one answer may well be an orange.

In Spain it is not easy to find Seville like those exported to England for home-made m

THE ARTS

Opera: Noël Goodwin reports on Covent Garden's visit to Athens

Tippett's 'unknown soldier' finds his true home

Sir Michael Tippett must secretly have had somewhere like the Odeon of Herod Atticus in Athens in mind when he composed *King Priam*. Or so it seemed on Friday night, under the purple sky and against the warmly lit Piræic stone arches of a Roman consul's second-century gift to the city, carved into the hillside below the Acropolis. The whole opera not only looked at home, but sounded it.

The whole opera it was, too, for the first time anywhere with cuts and changes in words and music restored to what the composer originally set down. The Royal Opera took their production of it from Covent Garden, in tandem with Verdi's *Macbeth*, for two performances each within the framework of the year's celebration of "Athens Cultural Capital of Europe" (the National Theatre follows in September with *Coriolanus*).

"The world shown in *King Priam* is heroic and catastrophic at the same time," Sir Michael told the Greek media reporters earlier in the week.

"We live in that world again, but now we have no heroes. The Unknown Soldier is what I have to sing about, a view of antiquity from the standpoint of today, not the story of the *Iliad* but one that might have come from within it, and told from the 'other' side, the Trojan side."

Outside the amphitheatre entrance a translation of Sir Michael's libretto for *King Priam* into modern Greek did a brisk trade. The translation was undertaken by the British Council, a tiny fraction of its support for the Royal Opera's first visit to Greece added to that of the Athens Festival itself and a number of commercial and private sponsors. Together they made possible the movement of some 300 singers, orchestra and stage staff at an overall cost approaching £400,000.

Planning for the visit began more than three years ago, and its realization was assiduously fostered by the British Ambassador, Mr Jeremy Thomas (himself a stepson of

Sir Thomas Beecham), and Mr Peter Naylor, the British Council's representative in Athens (whose duties include the administering of English examinations to some 37,000 Greek students this year alone). Their efforts were rewarded by Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister for Culture and Sciences, at an Embassy lunch after she attended Thursday's *Macbeth* first night.

Although the steeply rising stone tiers of seats, slenderly cushioned, are worse even than Bayreuth's wooden slats in accommodating the human form through a long performance, the 5,000 spaces were solidly packed for *Macbeth*. It was given under Edward Downes, and with the cast led by Ghena Dimitrova, Roberto Bruson, Robert Lloyd and Dennis O'Neill recently reviewed on this page, but the chorus and orchestra were here equally the stars.

Indeed, perhaps the major surprise of the performance was the extraordinary acoustic clarity imparted to both

singers and instruments by the natural ambience which, on its own, looks so unpromising for music. The singers spoke of difficulty in hearing themselves and each other on the wide, shadowed stage (in productions skilfully adapted by the Royal Opera staff), and with no pit to sink the orchestra more than a few feet below it, but for the audience there was astonishing bite and thrust in melodic lines and words.

This worked even better for the leaner sound of Tippett's instrumentation. Never has there been a more fascinating effect of orchestral and offstage brass fanfares; of the solo guitar that somehow on its own confines the dimension of Achilles' tent, and especially of the Achillean war-cry from Kim Begley in shining armour tethered to a hidden harness under one of the high arches, with a 40-foot drop to the stage below.

No venture on this scale escapes some unforeseen event, and Howard Haskin, the Paris of the Kent Opera

production, arrived on the day of the performance to replace an indisposed Robin Leggate. He earned his special applause from the audience which, though fewer than for Verdi, gave *King Priam* serious attention. They warmly acclaimed Rodney Macann in the title role, an impressive Neil Howlett in his first Hector, and the well-defined women's trio of Anne Howells, Elizabeth Vaughan and Phyllis Cannan.

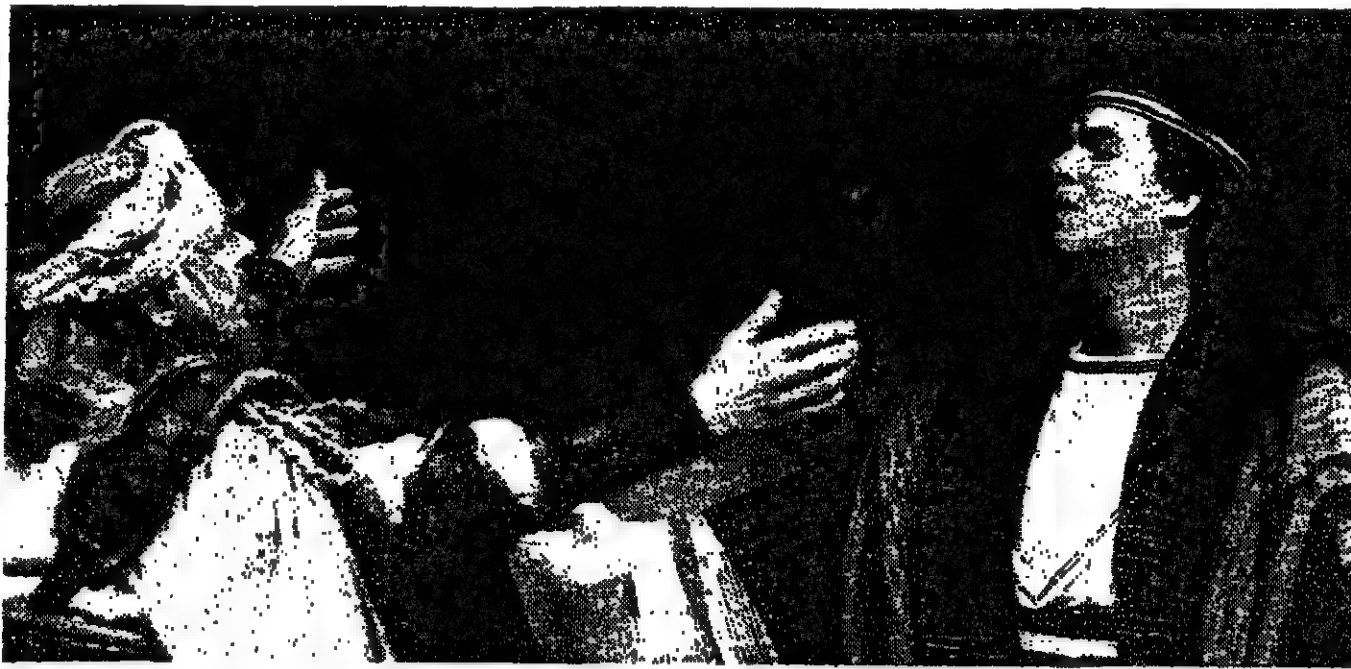
Elgar Howarth, who played the first notes of *King Priam* as second trumpet at the opera's Coventry premiere in 1962, conducted with skill and assurance. Sir Michael at 80 was indefatigable, assisting at rehearsals, giving interviews, attending exhibitions, scaling the heights of Mycenae and Epidaurus on a "free" day, and finally taking his call with the cast. "To have such fine young singers these days is more than I ever dreamed," he said afterwards. Those, surely, are his "heroes", and a company of whom we can, indeed should, be rightly proud.

Idomeneo
Glyndebourne

By some strange appropriation of the King of Crete's hubris, Glyndebourne has over the years made Mozart's erstwhile problematic opera *Idomeneo* entirely its own. Here it was in 1950 that the work received its first professional English stage performance. It then weathered the critical mayhem in the wake of Trevor Nunn's 1983 production; and now, with Simon Rattle conducting the opera for the first time, it achieves the stature for which it has waited so long.

Nunn's production (now assisted by Robert Carsen) has caused some bewilderment in its apparent confusion of Cretan and Japanese conceptual imagery. True, the sources of Nunn's use of space and movement, and of John Napier's motive deployment of screen, axe and tree, are easily identified. But their functioning is that of an imprinted consciousness, a consciousness that, in perfect harmony with Mozart's music, moves in a space which is at once everywhere and nowhere. The real map becomes that of the human condition, its latitude and longitude the slaves of Mozart's score.

With Rattle in the pit the meticulous orchestration and



Near-Shakespearean depth: Philip Langridge (left) as Idomeneo with John Aler's Idamante

sense of constant dramatic recharging unique to this score are revealed no less poignantly than Nunn's acute perception of them. Nunn, for instance, will have his characters stand motionless, their responses contained in voice and posture; Rattle will taunt the orchestral muscle, then spring its sinews into action. The opening recitative of Iliia (Yvonne Kenny) is a

barometer of the evening's intensity: the hum of the accompanying strings in its corresponding number in Act III sets up a frisson of recall and anticipation.

Nunn throws into relief the painful irony of Mozart's games of pairs: the agony of misunderstanding in the first encounter between Idomeneo and Idamante is answered by Idome-

neo's "adoption" of Iliia in "Se il padre perdeti". And the image of Iliia and Idamante gradually kneeling in recognition is balanced by the outward-facing kneeling of Electra and Idamante. Rattle, in his turn, draws out the score's own body-language, sensing Iliia's humble leave-taking of Idomeneo in a tapered phrase ending, and allowing the ravishingly played

violin solo in "Non temer" to surface just as Idamante's knee touches the ground.

In all these ways, an extraordinary tension between states of awareness is set up within and between each character and its audience. This is played out powerfully in trio and quartet, and focused most acutely in the person of Idomeneo. He is given a portrayal of near-Sha-

kespearian depth by Philip Langridge, returning to the role. Leontes, Lear, even Prospero seem to be Langridge's models as he incarnates in his voice the progressive weakness, terror, rage, spiritual disintegration and rebuilding which he expresses in his entire body.

In Yvonne Kenny, Iliia's tenuous fate filters through a voice of ringing, supple eloquence to a physical presence of equal power. The tenor Idamante is still problematic: John Aler's new portrayal is as yet focused almost exclusively in the voice, with the face and body lagging behind in expressive mobility.

Thiers, Mozart reminds us, will not be a brave new world; there will always be the Electra problem. And more so than usual, alas: Elizabeth Connell is temporarily absent, and Helen Walker takes her place until next Saturday. What she lacks in vocal stamina and physical presence she gains in her concentration on Electra's knife-edge balance of fear, insecurity and anger.

It is, of course, the chorus who know all, see all, suffer all. They are, once again, in superb form, their gently stylized movement a match in its every detail for the palpating precision and constantly imaginative virtuosity of the London Philharmonic.

Hilary Finch

Theatre
Activist argumentThe Price of Experience
Traverse, Edinburgh

The question of violence in movements for racial equality, the conflict between activism and argument as means to the end - these are clearly vital issues today that escape neat answers, and they form the basis of Ken Ross's new play.

Ross explores the gap of understanding between those within a system and those outside it - whether their aims be consistent or not - bringing into confrontation Nathan, a black activist, and Shirley, a white American lawyer. Shirley holds that through law - and, if attainable, truth - she will ultimately bring justice to the Blacks she defends. This means "purity": what use is a belief in truth or justice if it can be thrown over your shoulder for political struggle, she argues, so focusing on one of the play's central questions.

Life is not that tidy and, for all her good intentions, there is much in Shirley that sees her cases as personal challenge, testing her sharp logic by playing the law game at its hardest and fastest.

Her experience as a white liberal American is worlds away from that of the convicted Nathan, as David Neat's simple dual-purpose set suggests. Nathan's personal struggle is that keeping silent will mean goad, but a defiant statement for his activist group, whilst telling him and his cause, but may release him. The full import of his experience is only brought home to Shirley after the trial, when Cy, Nathan's colleague, breaks into her intellectual optimism by cold-bloodedly maiming her, leaving her as helpless, disillusioned and bitter as himself.

Ross offers no answers but, by shifting truth and sympathy, illuminates the complexity of the situation and pulls you into confrontation with constantly receding solutions and moral guidelines. In the first half, the style, highlighted by Peter Lichtenfeld's tight direction, develops with the ideas - short, terse scenes, sharp jabs of speech in the telegraphed dialogue of television clichés, gradually loosen into more open communication. Angela Scoular, smart yet vulnerable, and Cyril Nri, defensive but frightened, bring out the ironic gap between the smart-talking American television image, the harsh yet fragile sophistication of society, and the individuals behind them.

The play weakens its hold in the second half, however, despite a witty, sardonic Cy from Joseph Mydell. It culminates in a lengthy monologue from Shirley, spelling out what she has learnt, in which Angela Scoular's punchy, intense delivery runs close to melodrama. This overstated ending to some degree clouds the wit and force of a complex play, which at its best is uncompromising, caustic and riveting.

Sarah Hemming

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3/
BBC 2

One of the great ironies in the history of music is that Handel, the prodigious borrower and polisher of lesser composers' music, should have suffered the indignity of having his own most celebrated work polished, and its orchestral textures refurbished according to the tastes of another age, by Mozart.

Does Mozart's arrangement of *Messiah* justify resurrection in a modern age which, in any other context, would sternly demand the original composer's unvarnished notes? Or was the BBC scheduling of a performance, sung in German, to open Britain's greatest music festival an act of supreme whimsy?

The answer is yes to both questions. If it was to be Handel opening the Proms in his tercentenary year, surely it

should have been "proper" Handel rather than a hackwork arrangement, no matter how distinguished the hack. On the other hand, Mozart's added wind parts are so felicitously conceived, and seem to echo Handel's meaning so slyly, that they deserve playing on big occasions such as this.

Some of what Mozart does has become justly famous: the sliding, insidious chromatics for upper woodwind - "Thou shalt break them"; the trombones doubling the lower vocal parts; the bassoon chuckles adding another delightful strand to the polyphony, and perhaps bringing to Handel's stout Protestantism a touch of Viennese wit.

In other places, though, it seems that expediency, rather than imagination, has brought about changes. The lack of high trumpets in Vienna played havoc with "The trumpet shall sound" and, almost as spectacularly, with the famous run down

the scale for the trumpet in "Hallelujah" (it is relegated rather dully to clarinets). The horns seem to conclude many choruses with celebratory fanfares simply to keep the players occupied, though one could imagine them played with more subtlety than here.

Sir John Pritchard added his own touch of imagination to the scoring, employing two harpsichords for no apparent reason except to give his own hands something to do. The performance was frequently rather loosely controlled, and in interpretative matters Pritchard seemed generally content to take his cue from Mozart, not without effect.

So the BBC Symphony Orchestra strings were often hushed to allow the woodwind additions to be thoroughly savoured, and in "For unto us" (or "Uns ist zum Heil" as the Germans sing) the excellent BBC Singers were restricted to three per part until the point

when Mozart unleashes the trombones at the great cry of "Wunderbar".

The soloists were, stylistically, a disparate bunch, but each had points to make. Marilyn Horne, making a too-long delayed Prom debut replacing Brigitte Fassbaender, brought dignity and great control to "He was despised", and also a rather different style of ornamentation from everyone else. Julia Varady was in radiant, highly expressive voice until she was rather upset by finding herself singing an accompanying recitative unaccompanied, conductor and orchestra having forgotten how to count up to four. She recovered well to deliver movingly "I know that my Redeemer liveth". But it was the male soloists - Anthony Rolfe Johnson and Samuel Ramey - who really seemed to capture best the unique style and mood of *Der Messiah*.

Richard Morrison

Monteverdi Choir/
Gardiner
St Luke's, Chelsea/
Radio 3

One intermittently had the impression in this late-night Prom that John Eliot Gardiner was using Domenico Scarlatti's magnificent 10-part *Stabat Mater* as a showpiece for the Monteverdi Choir.

It must be said, however, that his singers are well worth showing off. So sensitive to balance and blend, so responsive to Gardiner's sophisticated expressive demands, they almost made one forget - as they attacked Scarlatti's fugues with brilliant staccato clarity and at jubilant speeds - that they were singing about a mother watching her son die in agony.

Or perhaps it is Scarlatti who forgets, for Gardiner's interpretation fits the notes so well that one cannot imagine them being sung as successfully any other way. This choir's soloistic strength allowed for some colourful contrasts: between, for instance, the ornately pictorial runs of solo-voice passages like

"Inflammatus et accensus" and the beautiful "Sancta Mater" section, delivered sonorously by all 30 voices. Such a passage, a succession of rising sixths piling up to produce an ecstatic sequence of dissonance and resolution, makes one wish that the young Domenico had stayed with choral music, instead of dashing off those 500 harpsichord sonatas.

There could be no quibbles about the interpretation of Schütz's 1636 *Musicalische Exequien*. Gardiner caught its style perfectly, gliding adroitly over the Monteverdi-like metrical shifts and characterizing strongly its unusual collection of varying moods. It moves from texts of darkness (reflecting, perhaps, a feeling of gloom during the Thirty Years' War) to a fervent "Nunc Dimitte" during which a solo trio simultaneously sings a parallel text, taken from *Revelations*.

Gardiner placed this trio in a gallery towards the back of St Luke's: the effects were sublime. For me, however, the musical climax came just before this: in the impassioned antiphonal assurance of Schütz's double-choir setting of Psalm 73.

Richard Morrison

Promenade Concerts

COE/Accardo
Albert Hall/Radio 3

European Music Year has brought the Chamber Orchestra of Europe to the Proms. They have been on the road for at least two months now; in May they played with Salvatore Accardo in Naples, and on Saturday night they made another rendezvous with him in what was his first Prom as conductor-soloist.

Accardo has never been a grandiose Beethoven Violin Concerto. On this occasion the work seemed to shrink almost to miniature proportions. Accardo exploited the quicksilver alertness of a group of musicians who play so well for him in order to approach the first movement's close motivic workings with, as it were, a telephoto lens. Balance, scale and rapport of ensemble were admirable: the inability to find the motivation of the motives less so. For all its glinting lights and silver solo work, this was a performance in which music seemed to exist in the silences, phrases refused to flower and the phrasing which Accardo favoured throughout illumi-

nated only palely the diversification of the central movement. Before the interval, Accardo's miniaturist approach had worked both for better and for worse. The first sounds of the evening came into existence barely perceptibly: the Prelude from Ravel's *Le Tombeau de Couperin* was a souflet of wind, strings and harp, whipped into and out of homogeneity of texture by Accardo's baton and the tangle, finely-turned oboe playing of Douglas Boyd. Forlane, Menuet and Rigaudon were spectral dances, their feet barely touching the ground, as they moved with that light, clean, aerated sound so characteristic of this orchestra.

Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, curiously and less happily, seemed far too much like more of the same thing. Little Neapolitan sun here: rather a bright, dry North German light, bouncing off short-bowed phrases, clipped rhythms and serrated edges. It was fascinating for once to hear every note, and the Andante, with the wind as prime movers, had a rare, sweet ascetic beauty. In the end, though, detail outweighed direction.

Hilary Finch

Jazz
Miles Davis
Festival Hall

Drawing the curtain on this year's JVC/Capitol Radio Festival, Miles Davis was on buoyant and industrious form. Now in the twilight of an illustrious career as leading light in the bebop and West Coast "cool" school of jazz, and the most prominent architect of jazz-rock fusion, the unpredictable 59-year-old Davis nevertheless betrayed no lack of inspiration or stamina.

His disdain for the spotlight however has not lessened, and when he ceased prowling the stage he was most frequently to be found, back to the audience, hunched over his horn in front of the drum-kit. He looked slight and splendid in a black sequined jacket and baggy white trousers with pockets big enough to house the mute (when not in use) so integral to his unique sound.

The music was a conventional fusion mix, avoiding the exploratory extremes for which Davis was once so noted. Vincent Wilburn on drums adopted an uncluttered, time-

keeper role and with Darryl Jones on bass and Steve Thornton on percussion laid down a steady rhythmic foundation, mostly in straight four-time with a steady back beat. The funk rock groove was fleshed out by Robert Irving III's unobtrusive keyboards and then overlaid by the three soloists, Bob Berg on saxophone, John Scofield on guitar and Davis himself.

On numbers such as "One Phone Call", Davis's plangent trumpet, played with the distinctive minimum of vibrato, stabbed the air with rich staccato phrases. His keening

solos lifted the songs, developing themes but never quite concluding them, leaving space for Berg or Scofield to pick up the baton and run for home. Looking like a down-at-heel college professor, Scofield's contribution was electrifying throughout, particularly on "Hopscotch" and his own composition, "You're Under Arrest". On "Decoy" Scofield and Berg sparred with vigorous abandon. While Davis is no longer an innovator, there are still few artists who could match the intensity and panache of this current show.

David Sinclair



Land: Martyn Fleming, Janette Mulligan

Dance

Festival Ballet
Coliseum

Christopher Bruce's new ballet *Land* made a strong contrast to the rest of London Festival Ballet's programme in which it had its premiere on Friday, so it was gratifying to see how an audience attracted mostly by virtuosity and theatrical razzle-dazzle responded to its dark drama.

Land continues a series of works in which Bruce has explored aspects of human courage against oppression and injustice. In mood and general style it is nearest to the moving piece shown last month on BBC2, *The End of our Song is Silence*; there is also a marked influence from Antony Tudor, especially his *Echoing of Trumpets*. Those works were inspired by tragedies in Chile and Czechoslovakia; *Land* starts from a score by Arne Nordheim commemorating the rape of Warsaw. However, all three ballets transcend their local occasion to present a universal situation.

In *Silence*, then, to a sad folksong picked out on the piano, Bruce first shows a community: four pairs of dancers assorted in appearance and movement to suggest two generations. They seem wary, insecure. Suddenly, as Nordheim's harsh electronic score begins, two invaders break up the precarious peace of the group. To sounds that evoke attacking aircraft, tanks, explosions, screams (and at one point children's singing broken up by painfully sibilant noises) Bruce shows images of struggle, violence, abduction and death.

The ballet ends with most of the little community dead; one couple (Janette Mulligan and Martyn Fleming in the first and better of two casts) rising to grieve over the others. It is a distressing but not a depressing work, because Bruce clearly sympathizes so strongly with those who resist evil, and because he has brought out boldly expressive, committed performances from his dancers.

Bruce's drama is marvelously enhanced by Walter Nobbe's backcloth, which looks initially like a sombre, abstract landscape but gradually reveals itself as a devastated battlefield on which corpses lie among rubble and the land is torn apart. This ballet is the first creation commissioned by Peter

Schaufuss as Festival's director, and a very impressive one.

The programme also included the company's first London performances of Bejart's two-man ballet to Mahler's *Songs of a Wayfarer*. This has a dark subject, too, but is made for star performances so that you remember the playing more than the theme. Among three interesting casts at the weekend (two of dancers are getting big opportunities this season), I was especially impressed by the delicacy of Mat Skoog's dancing and acting as the wayfarer through life and Patrick Armand's brooding power and sharpness as the shadow who calls him to his inevitable end - although unfortunately they were not appearing together.

Patrick Dupond, a guest star from Paris, danced twice with his very individual bravura gifts at full throttle: tempestuous speed in his *maneros*, and a dazzling attempt on the world record for pirouettes. Kevin Pugh responded with powerful, stylish dancing as the other leading man in *Etudes* on Friday, and Virmine Alberti showed a sweetly smiling allure as Dupond's partner in the *Dun Quivric pas de deux* on Saturday evening.

As if this array of new works and new dancers were not enough claim for attention, Schaufuss chose this weekend to launch his second baby ballerina, Trinidad Sevilla, who comes from Spain, danced *Dun Quivric* on Friday and *Etudes* on Saturday afternoon, with the American Katherine Healy taking the other of those roles each time. At 16, neither is a completely realized performer in every detail and Healy desperately needs advice on stage make-up, but what quality there is in both of them.

What they share is a technique most older dancers must envy and an unaffected but individual manner. Happily, in other respects they are entirely contrasted. Healy sunny, extrovert, delighting with her smiling enthusiasm, Sevilla serene, gracious and lyrical. Happy the director who has one such dancer to cherish into stardom, happier still he who has two in pace each other. And, far from disrupting the company, their presence seems to have stirred the other dancers to fresh efforts, so that soloists and ensemble alike are dancing with zest, discipline and enthusiasm.

John Percival

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Royal Opera House
ANNOUNCEMENT
SWAN LAKE
PERFORMANCES

The Management of the Royal Opera House very much regrets that because of industrial action by members of the Broadcasting and Entertainment Trades Alliance it was not possible at the time of going to press to confirm whether the performances of *Swan Lake* by The Royal Ballet will take place on July 22 & 23. The Management apologises for the inconvenience this will cause.

Please check with the Box Office on 01-240 1066/1911. 24 hr recorded info 01-836 6903/240 9815

Loneliness is just one problem

And it is a fairly common problem for seafarers away from home for months at a time. But it is only one of the troubles that people bring to us. As a Christian society working among seafarers we are asked for all kinds of help - spiritual, emotional, social and practical. And we are there, ready to give all the help we can, in all parts of the world.

To give this help we depend entirely upon voluntary contributions. Please help us to continue the Anglican Church's ministry to seafarers by a legacy, or please send whatever you can to The Missions to Seamen, Freeport, London, EC4A 4EP.

The Missions to Seamen, St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, London EC4A 2RL

College on the hill with a worldwide reputation

The University College of North Wales at Bangor has undergone a radical transformation during the past five years - from an institution which kept the outside world at an academically respectable distance, to the "open door university" which thrives on contact with industry and commerce.

While Bangor, a constituent college of the University of Wales, has retained and enhanced its reputation as a small centre of specialized excellence, it has also sought to enrich its academic philosophy with pragmatism.

The change has been forced on the college to some extent by the pressure of economic stringency and government cuts. But its new futuristic approach has also flowed ironically from the process of looking back on its 100-year history.

"The act of celebrating our centenary has enabled us to concentrate on the strengths of the college and attempt to fortify and extend them," says Professor Eric Sunderland, former pro vice chancellor at the University of Durham and the new principal at UCNW. To this end, the college with its 2,500 students, 28 academic departments and 300 teaching staff has set up a charitable trust to act as an independent source of funds for specific projects and research.

Launched last autumn with a procession through the town and continuing this year with lectures, concerts and exhibitions, the appeal has already raised £850,000 towards its target of £1 million by mid-October. Professor Sunderland envisages that the trust will become a permanent feature and remain an important catalyst to activity at Bangor.

The trust and its committee, drawn from both inside and outside the college, will also be a crucial medium by which the

institution will continue to reach out to business and government, says John Wyn Jones, the appeal director.

"We see ourselves as the open door university - developing products, engaging in research and training specialists," he says. "And we know there is no point in going out to commerce and industry unless we've got our act together." Six major projects have been earmarked as the main recipients of special funding, all of which draw on expertise from more than one discipline.

First there is the Institute of European Finance which began to develop in the late 1960s with Britain's application to join the Common Market and was formally initiated in 1973 when we joined the community. The institute acts as an information centre for European, world banking and finance organizations and publishes regular digests of commercial data. It studies the economics of financial institutions and systems and acts as a consultant in these areas.

Micro-electronics is also an important feature of the college's work - and in particular the development of the "new electronics" which uses molecules for the transmission of information rather than the silicon chip. Such research will lead to the further "miniaturization" of computers and make present semi-conductors look cumbersome and old-fashioned.

Bangor has also reached out to the developing countries through its Centre for Arid Zone Studies, the importance of which is evidenced by the harrowing reports from Ethiopia. The centre engages in contracts involving such subjects as soil management, plant development, "desertification" and "reafforestation".

The Applied Computing Technology Unit draws on a number of Computer-related disciplines and aims to strengthen its contribution to the



The Prince of Wales presents an honorary degree to Lord Weinstock, managing director of GEC; and, top, the main building. Right, the college crest which says in Welsh: The highest gift is the gift of understanding

development of systems in research and industry. Another beneficiary of the trust will be the Unit for Medically-Related Research which has three main areas of endeavour: medical instrumentation; the education of dyslexic children; and the behavioural problems of the mentally-handicapped.

An unusual feature of the college is its work in forestry. The Forest Products Research Technology Unit aims to co-ordinate and to extend research which will contribute to the future development of forestry-related industry.

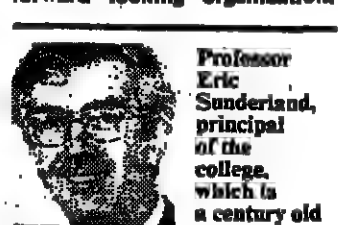
The college has established a worldwide reputation in oceanography and marine science, a status which the University Grants Committee recognized recently by selecting Bangor as one of two college departments in Britain to which it has awarded further funds.

It is a rare marine consultancy which has not had some contract with UCNW and many are staffed with Bangor alumni. Bangor also boasts the highest concentration of biologists in Britain whose specialist areas include plant biology, biochemistry, agriculture forestry and wood science.

The college has 25 fellows of the Royal Society - one of the highest per capita of any British university and a testimony to its

academic standing. It is now trying to translate this reputation into stronger links with the outside world. "Bangor is not at the centre of industrial development and communications are obviously a problem," says Mr Jones, "but it means we have to try harder to get our message over."

A company in South Wales or London is not automatically going to look to Bangor. It is our job to convince them that the institution is moving forward and can offer them a lot. Professor Lancaster is anxious to preserve the "unique balance" between the college's burgeoning image as a dynamic, forward looking organization.



Professor Eric Sunderland, principal of the college, which is a century old

and its heritage as an essentially Welsh institution fostered by an area with strong links with the past.

"This college has a very special relationship with North Wales and its institutions and we cannot and should not escape from that fact. Local

people have given us a tremendous amount of support. We have to reconcile this, however, with the college's academic activity and its reputation of producing people of the utmost distinction in a number of fields.

Bangor's roots in the culture of Wales can be seen in its widely respected Welsh department, its strong and growing education courses and its music faculty. Professor William Mathias, the head of the music faculty, composed the music for the royal wedding.

Joint projects with the local community are considered essential. Examples include the Theatre Gwynedd, the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, an art gallery and sports hall.

Bangor was born out of a regional campaign in the late 19th century for better higher education. In 1880-81, a committee set up by Gladstone's government agreed that a college of university rank should be established in both North and South Wales. Bangor eventually won the fight and the institution was set up with the aid of public subscription including a significant contribution from local quarrymen.

Its location is also an abiding influence on the college's character. While it has meant a degree of isolation in the past, it has also afforded the institution

with perhaps the most beautiful setting of any British university.

In the shadow of Snowdonia, "the college on the hill" as it has been called, students and staff can enjoy a whole range of outdoor pursuits from mountaineering to deep sea diving. This no doubt accounts for the ease with which the college attracts visiting lecturers from companies in the conurbations.

Professor Sunderland faces the prospect of some retrenchment during the coming years as further cuts take their toll of university activity. "The cuts in 1981 affected other colleges to a far greater extent. Here, although it meant significant cuts, it seemed that the Government had some sense of direction. Now we have come to a stage where we are saying that there is a limit beyond which it is counter-productive to go."

Difficult decisions lay ahead for Professor Sunderland and his senior academics which could mean that some sections of the college will be merged with those on other campuses in order to maximize economies of scale.

But with the tenacity and permanence of its roots in North Wales and its strengthening links with the world beyond Snowdonia, Professor Sunderland is convinced the college will not only survive but go from strength to strength.



In line for Live Aid to help Ethiopia

One of the first recipients of research funding from Live Aid, which raised nearly £50 million from a global rock concert a week ago, could be the Centre for Arid Zone Studies at University College of North Wales. The charity organization intends to spend most of its cash in the disaster areas of Ethiopia, but it has told the college that the centre seems to carry out exactly the kind of long-term research it would like to support.

Scientists under the direction of Professor Wyn Jones are developing ways of avoiding the sort of catastrophe that has afflicted the African country.

The aim of the centre, a unique unit at a British university, is to promote agricultural and forestry development in the Third World as a whole and to improve the allocation and management of resources. Says Professor Jones: "Obviously we would be delighted if Live Aid chose us. It could make considerable difference to the scope and intensity of our work."

Professor Jones's unit draws on a range of specialist knowledge, based on the college's School of Agriculture, Forestry and Allied Sciences and the nearby Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, a branch of the Natural Environment Research Council. The group has already attracted support from Sheikh Yassir of Saudi Arabia, who has endowed two annual fellowships and who has strong links with the college.

Robertson Research, of Llandudno, which specializes in geological exploration and environmental problems, has also funded a fellowship.

Among the centre's current projects are:

- The conversion of brackish waters in Kuwait and Morocco into a potable resource;
- Assisting and advising

officials who are setting up three experimental farms in Baluchistan;

- The study of "desertification" in Upper Volta and other countries of the Sahel;

- A collaborative project with the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands to improve the Awassi breed of sheep.

- A bilateral link with the University of Agriculture at Faisalabad in Pakistan to develop salt tolerance in wheat. The work also includes collaboration with the International Wheat and Maize Breeding Centre in Mexico.

- A project with Zagazig University in Egypt on sheep breeding and the utilization of local forages in cattle diets.

- The study of migration patterns of the armyworm, a serious pest in East Africa. The international reputation built up by Bangor draws on contracts and research grants from all over the world. The centre also acts as a sub-contractor, consultant and adviser to governments, non-profit-making agencies and commercial companies. Researchers undertake on a commercial basis such projects as the analysis of soils, plants and water.

Masters courses in related subjects such as environmental management, crop protection and world animal production are also offered by the centre.

Work at the college in this vital area started with bequests from Sir William Roberts, a native of Anglesey who served in the Indian Agricultural Service and in 1916 was appointed the first principal of the Punjab Agricultural College in Faisalabad (Lyallpur).

The research unit has grown out of Sir William's historical associations with the Indian sub-continent and forms the only such group in Britain.



Coleg Prifysgol
Gogledd Cymru
University College
of North Wales

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1. We seek to offer a wide range of services and expertise.
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Institute of European Finance
Institute of Molecular and Biomolecular Electronics
Forestry Products Research Technology Unit
Unit of Coastal and Estuarine Studies
Applied Computing Technology Research Unit
Auger Unit for Geological Engineering Research
3. Industrial Development Bangor Ltd (UCNW), our own company, can supply high precision prototypes. It will also undertake special investigation and development work, particularly in the field of electronics.

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1. Our research work has been consistently well supported by industry, Research Councils and Government.
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Crop Protection
Ecology
English as a Foreign or Second Language
Marine Archaeology
Wide range of accommodation.

Undergraduates

1. High academic standards with flexibility in degree course choices.
2. Excellent facilities such as the Computing Centre, Libraries, Sports Hall, Ocean-going Research Vessel, College Farms.
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2. Research Centre Wales offering research awards to visiting scholars on a wide range of studies.
3. Unit for Medically Related Research:
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(b) Dyslexic Unit
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(SPECIAL REPORT)

UCNW/2

Ships that launch a thousand theories

The humble prawn is a creature with exclusive gastronomic tastes. For years scientists with an eye to domesticating and farming the crustacean found it impossible to concoct a food to please its palate.

Then Dr David Jones of the University College of North Wales took a hand and developed a capsule of such deliciousness that no prawn was able to resist it.

The confectionary manufacturers Mars pounced on the idea and sent Dr Jones to the Philippines where they are setting up a factory to mass produce the food. The beauty of these capsules is that no other creatures can stand them, so that prawn farms will not attract any unwanted and possibly inedible marine intruders.

The capsules were the product of the college's marine biology and oceanography department which has a worldwide reputation and was recently selected as one of two university departments in the field to receive extra cash. The fresh

investment will mean more staff and an increased number of post-graduate students.

The department at Bangor is one of the few that can claim to own its own ships: one an ocean-going vessel and the other a boat for inshore research. The principal vessel, the Prince Madog, is a multi-purpose stern trawler-type 29 metres long. The 600 horse power steel-hulled boat has on board three laboratories.

The vessel accommodates up to six scientists, mainly on week-long cruises in the Irish Sea, but voyages are also undertaken to various parts of the continental margin of the eastern North Atlantic. If the ship is taken out for one day, classes of up to 18 can be carried.

The smaller vessel, the Lewis Morris, is a 14 metre long trawler/workboat which normally operates on day voyages collecting biological material or serving as a research boat for in-shore studies.

Professor John Simpson, a

specialist in physical oceanography, believes the vessels are essential to research. "I spend at least two months a year at sea. It is impossible to study oceanography properly unless one spends a good proportion of one's time on the ocean," he said.

The college is now concentrating on the study of continental shelf areas where some years ago it discovered an important principle. Certain areas of the sea were found to be stratified by temperature with deep water colder than that near the surface, while other areas were found to have no temperature variation.

Researchers also discovered that the boundaries between these different sectors of the sea were virtually static and more importantly for commercial fisheries they found that plankton, "the grass of the sea", grows in much greater abundance along these "interface" areas. And where there is plankton there is fish.

The other area of activity

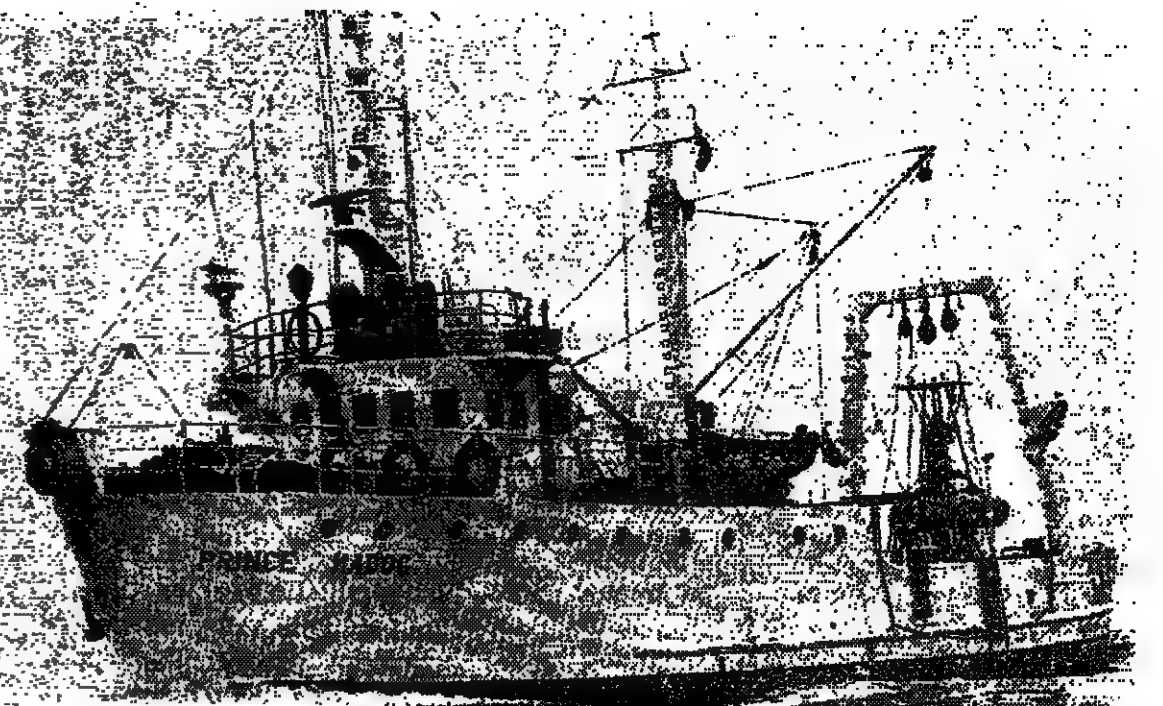
exercising the minds of the experts is satellite photography which is capable of showing different bands of colour in the ocean corresponding to the amount of plankton, chlorophyll and growth activity present.

There is a whole growth industry in oceanography based on this approach, says Professor Simpson. The department has considerable contact with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries laboratory at Lowestoft particularly in research on the Scottish coastal current.

Professor Simpson and his team consider that effluent from the Sellafield nuclear complex is swept up the Scottish coast and round into the North Sea.

A lot of work had been carried out for local authorities and water boards and private companies on the location of coastal discharges and water intakes.

Some of the research is carried out in conjunction with consultancies, many of which are staffed by former Bangor students.



Sea hunt: The college's marine biology and oceanography department uses this multi-purpose, trawler-type vessel for offshore research. A smaller vessel is used for in-shore work

Creative company on campus

The school of Electronic Engineering Science at the University of North Wales is a sign that the university has invested in the future. It is also the first such department to be set up at a British university.

And no more significant indication of its reputation is the recent decision by the University Grants Committee to increase the number of undergraduates in the department by 75 over three years to expand the new micro-electronics and computer engineering course.

This basic function of teaching the technologists of the future is combined with strong contacts with the business world through its own limited company, Industrial Development, Bangor. It is a dual role

which Professor Robert Paul, who holds the chair in electronic engineering, sees as vital to the effectiveness of his department.

The purpose of the company is to form an interface between industry and a academia. When you're teaching an applied science like engineering, you must make sure that it is topical. It would be easy to fall into the trap of teaching old technology.

The company was formed just over 18 years ago as an

enterprise which did not necessarily strive to make a profit or compete with other firms, but which had to pay its way and act as a spur to activity in the school. It was set up to develop new electronic products and act as a consultancy and training agency for industry.

It employs the equivalent of 14 staff and has to pay UCNW for the use of the building, heating, telephones, workshop facilities and financial assistance. Profitability varies, but turnover last year topped £360,000 and is expected to accelerate to £500,000 this year.

The company wholly owned by the college and has a board of directors like any commercial firm. "We have to find salaries every month and pay our way. The constraints are good for us because they ensure that we operate in a professional way," says Professor Paul.

One of the company's success stories is the "in-car" radio aerial which Ford has incorporated in its Orion and new Granada models and which it hopes to include in all its cars after 1988.

The school has also developed a special "gun" called a Zerostat which cleans gramophone records by using a tiny electrical charge. More than a million have been made with a current production rate of tens of thousands a week.

Researchers also devise specialist industrial products such as the profilometer which automatically maintains rollers in steel mills and which has registered sales worth £340,000. Formerly the rollers, which flatten hot steel to the required thickness, had to be taken out of production for long periods so that they could be re-shaped. Now the process can be performed quickly by an unskilled operator. Nineteen have been sold throughout Britain and Europe.

Thermal therapy equipment for the treatment of tumours has so far grossed £360,000. It has been bought by hospitals in Britain, Europe and the United States and navigation aids made for Rada-Decca have achieved sales of about £250,000.

But the biggest commercial

success has been a range of instruments for measuring static electricity. Of particular benefit is the type used on oil tankers where there is a constant risk of explosion. Sales of the equipment have exceeded £1.25 million.

Professor Paul says: "We hope to be regarded as dynamic and enthusiastic academics with a real interest in the practical applications of technological developments. Our company is in the business of producing small-scale, high-quality and high-precision equipment."

The college is about to appoint a new managing director of the company with a wealth of experience in the electronics industry. Senior academics believe the new hand at the tiller will give added impetus to the firm's performance and provide additional links with the business world.

The establishment of a fully-integrated four-year English Masters course - one of the first in Britain - in collaboration with GEC-Marconi Electronics and Ferranti Computer Systems is a measure of the school's existing links with the private sector.

The M Eng course and the microelectronics and computer engineering course will make full use of a new computer-aided design facility through laboratory and project experience.

Related research is under way into computer-aided design of microwave integrated circuits and control systems, computer modelling of medical treatments, marine technology, robotics, actuators and the design and control of instrumentation.

The college is hoping to enhance its contact with Welsh industry through A. B. Electronics, based in South Wales, and through "sales missions" to the neighbouring county of Clwyd with its greater concentration of electronics and high technology companies such as British Aerospace and Pilkington.

But all this is not at the expense of teaching. There are five undergraduate courses: electronic engineering, power electronics, and three separate courses which combine electronics with mathematics, physics and oceanography. The intake is between 75 and 80 students a year, with 10 postgraduates and three postdoctorates.

Banking under the microscope

University college has a worldwide reputation for its research into banking and financial institutions. In 1973 just as Britain was joining the EEC, the college founded its Institute of European Finance to provide a focus for its specialized activity.

Since then the work of the institute and its associated economics department has mushroomed with the help of grants from the Bank of England, the British Insurance Association and the London clearing banks. National Westminster is about to announce the sponsorship of students starting in 1986-87.

Professor Jack Revell, director of the institute, also believes the expansion has been the result of increasingly business-like approach.

While the college provides accommodation, light, heating and general services, the institute has to find all the money for its research and secretarial staff. It comes partly from research grants, but increasingly it has flowed from consultancy fees and other services it provides for its financial community.

Researchers in the institute have conducted more than 30 studies for a variety of sponsors, including international organizations like the EEC and director who will preside over OECD, European banks, the Committee of London Clearing work.

Bankers, the Treasury and the Office of Fair Trading, and the Social Science Research Council.

The institute's information centre is taking up an increasing proportion of the organization's activity, according to Dr Ted Gardener, deputy director of the institute.

This intelligence unit contains such data as accounts of banks and insurance companies, research reports and bibliographies, all of which is saleable information. Like all other departments at Bangor with contact with the world of business, the institute had had to cope with being "at the end of the railway tracks" as Dr Gardener put it.

But there are advantages. There is never any difficulty in luring experts in the field to go to Bangor to lecture, and there is also considerable advantage in stepping outside the world of the City in order to obtain an objective view of it.

With increasing computerization of the institute's information service, subscribers can avail themselves of information at a touch of a button wherever they are.

The primary need now of the institute is to appoint a full-time director who will preside over the operation's ever-expanding work.

As bankers to University College of North Wales for 100 years, we congratulate them on their centenary.

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CONGRATULATIONS
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The best advice for centenarians starting out in business.

If the last hundred years are anything to go by, University College of North Wales promises to come up with a wealth of new ideas in the years to come.

If you've got one now that you'd like to develop, we're in business to help you.

We're WINTECH. A lot of people at UCNW know of us already, as we are currently involved in a number of joint projects in Bangor.

But for those who don't, we're a team of experts working with all the resources of the Welsh Development Agency behind us, to foster projects in new technology.

Offering anything from technical advice to the funding you need to get started.

Get in touch with our Director, Dr Clive Thomas, on Cardiff (0222) 32955. Or contact us through the WDA Bangor Office, Llys Garth, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd.

And we could soon be helping you take those first faltering steps to success.

WINTech

WINTech is a subsidiary of the Welsh Development Agency.

Radio to frustrate vandals

On the new Ford Orion and Granada there is one piece of equipment conspicuous by its absence: a radio aerial. Electronic engineers at the University College of North Wales developed a special "in-car" system for picking up radio signals using the heating elements on the rear window, and sold the idea to Ford.

The device is just one of the products with which the college's electronics department is associated and is symptomatic of Bangor's increasing links with manufacturers.

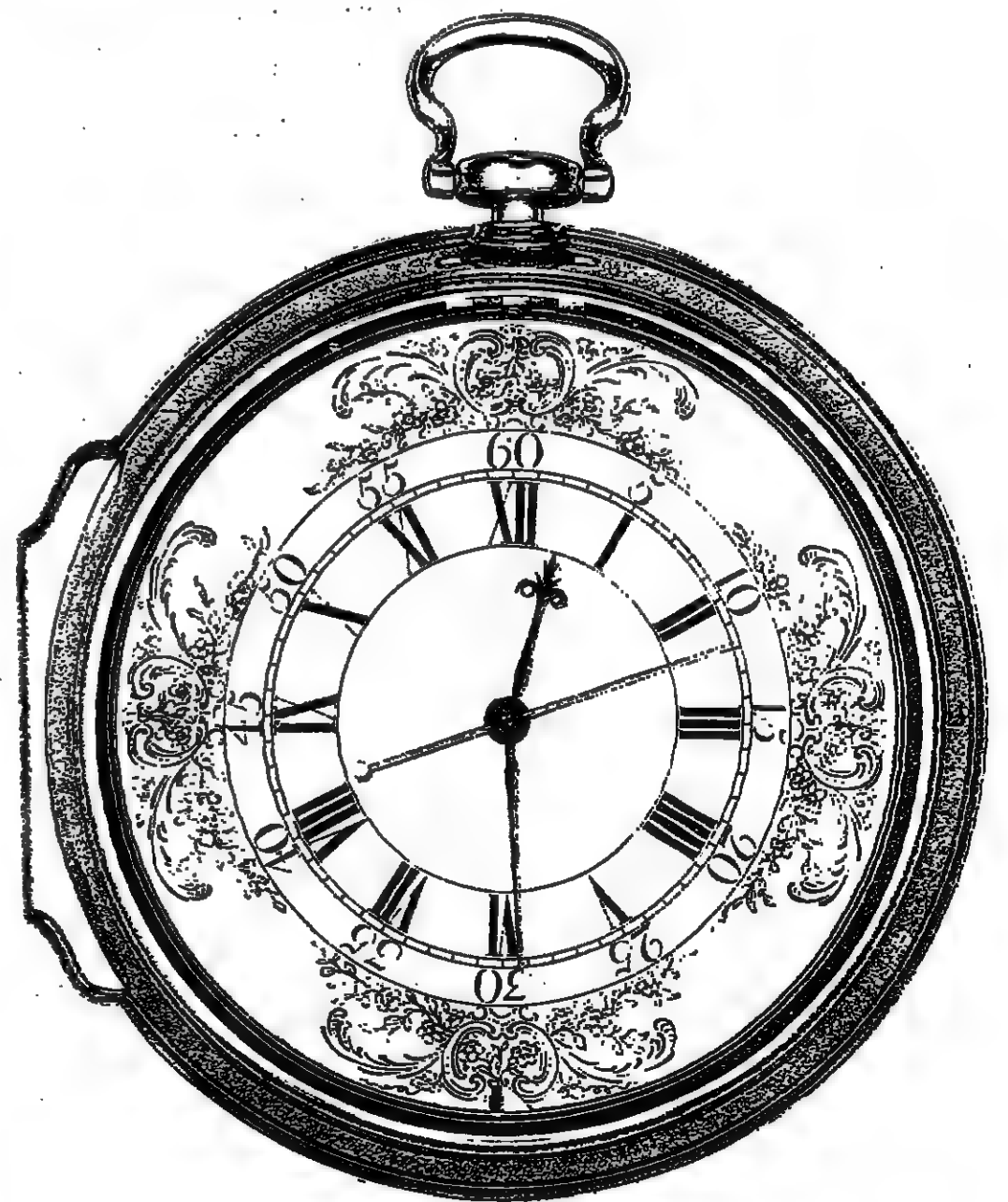
The original idea came from Manchester inventor Jack Kropielnicki who discovered a way of separating the weak radio signals received on a rear window heater from the powerful heating currents.

Mr Kropielnicki formed his own company, BSH Electronics, to develop the idea, and contacted Dr David Last and Brian Easter of UCNW's School of Electronic Engineering Science for help in designing a unit which could receive medium-wave, long-wave and VHF signals efficiently.

The inventor worked in conjunction with the college's own company, Industrial Development Bangor, to produce a prototype which impressed Ford and is due to be included on all their models from 1988 onwards. Other car manufacturers have shown interest.

Dr Last points out that the device reduces wind drag on vehicles thereby lowering petrol consumption, eradicates a potentially lethal projection from the car and cuts out the risk of damage by vandals.

The new aerials are in mass production at a Lancashire company, Salford Electrical Instruments, which has created 30 new jobs at Heywood.



Real time, 1759.

The genius of John Harrison gave us the first accurate marine chronometer which told mariners the real time, and thus the longitude, at sea. Today, 'real time' means something different. But Ferranti has made it equally relevant to people who sail the oceans and Ferranti real time computer systems are serving in all the principal ships of the Royal Navy and many allied navies.

Ferranti congratulates the University College of North Wales on its centenary and is proud to be associated with its M.Eng. in Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

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Ferranti Computer Systems Limited, Western Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 1RA

Soon the Government will offer for sale its remaining 49% share in Britoil.

Britoil is one of the country's leading oil and gas companies.

And it's one of the world's largest companies engaged primarily in exploration and production.

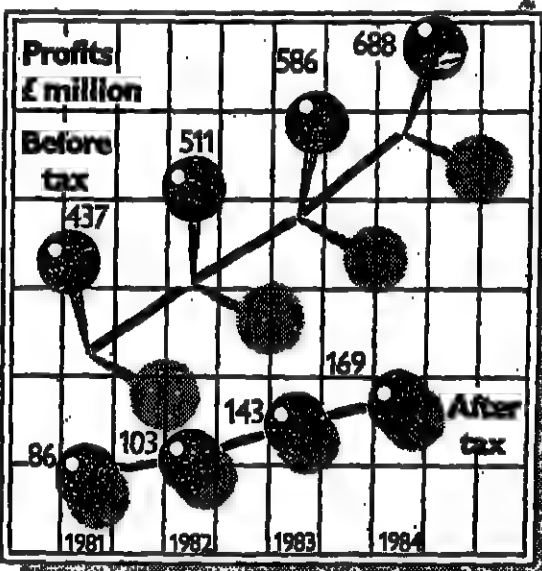
It has the greatest share of exploration acreage of any company on the UK Continental Shelf.

In November 1982, Britoil became a publicly quoted company when the Government sold 51% of its shares to the public.

Since then, Britoil's growth and achievements have been impressive.

Now the Government has decided to offer its remaining shares for sale. And, as in the past, it intends to give private individuals, not just City institutions, a full opportunity to apply for shares.

Since 1981, after-tax profits have virtually doubled. The figures for 1981 and the first seven months of 1982 reflect those of the business transferred from BNOC to Britoil on 1st August 1982.



Britoil has built up a first class team of exploration, project development and field operating staff led by experienced management.

In the latest offshore UK licensing round, Britoil was awarded 19 blocks, the largest number awarded to any applicant in that round.

Subject to market conditions, the offer is planned for the end of this month. There will be just seven days to make an application for shares before the offer closes early in August.

The Offer for Sale document and application forms will be published in many national newspapers.

They will also be available from all branches of National Westminster Bank, Barclays Bank and the Bank of Scotland.

Between August 1st, 1982, and the end of last year alone, Britoil produced 141 million barrels of oil and 158 billion cubic feet of gas. It also participated in drilling some 120 exploration and appraisal wells and in bringing four offshore UK fields into production and a further five into development.

Please send me more information about Britoil and reserve my copy of the Offer For Sale document, without obligation.

Name

Address

Postcode

Send to: Britoil plc,
P.O. Box 5000, Bristol, BS99 1GB.

Britoil

SOON, THE REMAINING 49% OF BRITOIIL SHARES ARE TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE.

Issued by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited on behalf of H.M. Government.

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1 Mortgage Bank

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Why privatization pays despite hidden costs

Privatization is fast becoming Britain's biggest growth industry. The plans outlined in the City last week by John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, imply that in the next two financial years - 1986-87 and 1987-88 - the Government will raise as much from selling off state assets as in the previous seven years, including this.

The programme took a long time to crank up. In the four years 1979-80 to 1982-83, partly because of the recession, the Government raised less than £1.8 billion in total from privatization, which included part of Britoil, Amersham International, Associated British Ports, the National Enterprise Board's old shareholdings, and shares in BP.

Privatization started to move up a gear in 1983-84, when £1.2 billion was raised, and began to really motor last year, 1984-85, when, helped by £1.35 billion from the first British Telecom call, £2.3 billion came in from asset sales.

This year, the target is £2.5 billion. The second Telecom payment has brought in £1.2 billion, £200 million is in and another £163 million committed for British Aerospace. The imminent sell-off of the rest of Britoil and, legal problems permitting, the flotation before next April of British Airways, should allow the £2.5 billion target to be comfortably met.

Even so, in seven years, the privatization total is just £8 billion. The Treasury has pencilled in about that amount for the next two years with Mr Moore's promise last week that, by the end of this Parliament, in addition to British Airways, the National Bus Company, Shorts, Unipart, Rolls-Royce, the Royal Ordnance Factories, the British Airports Authority and, most important, the British Gas Corporation, will be transferred to the private sector "in a full sense".

The latter, worth around £8 billion alone, will transform the privatization programme. The expected model is four separate payments, bringing in around £2 billion a year, the first in 1986-87 and the second in 1987-88.

To that can be added £1.2 billion from the third British Telecom payment, leaving less than £3 billion to be clocked up from the other asset sales.

We are clearly on the brink of a substantial shift from public to private ownership, to the point where, as the financial secretary pointed out last week, the appropriate place for the natural monopolies like gas, electricity and water is not the public sector but the properly regulated private sector.

It is worth looking at privatization in a little more detail and examining the costs as well as the benefits. Is the Government simply selling off the family silver in order to finance a binge, conveniently a pre-election bingle?

The narrow cost-benefit calculation for privatization is simple. The benefit is the proceeds of the sale of a state industry now, to be set against the costs of the loss of the profits of that industry over several years.

In theory there should be no difficulty. Both seller, the Government and buyer should value a state industry according to the discounted stream of future income. Unless the market is applying a different discount rate to that used by the Treasury, seller and buyers should be able to agree on a mutually acceptable price.

In practice, the markets, partly because of the sheer size of individual bits of privatization, have been able to get hold of state assets at a bargain price. The desire to get hold of state assets at a bargain price. The desire to get big issues away, most dramatically demonstrated in the giveaway price for British Telecom shares, has meant that government receipts from privatization have fallen far below any reasonable measure of the discounted stream of future income from former state industries.

The Treasury's economists, if they had run the narrow cost-benefit calculations through the computer, would have had to reject privatization, almost certainly in every case.

There are, of course, wider benefits as well as wider costs to take into account. Mr Moore's speech last week concentrated on the wider benefits. Essentially, these arise out of the greater efficiency that, it is claimed, magically appears when corporations cross from public to private sector. The Treasury also emphasized the more general benefits of the wider ownership of industry.

Does privatization automatically result

in greater efficiency? There is a temptation, on the face of it, to conclude that it does, given the highly visible and successful private sector performances of the National Freight Consortium, Amersham International, British Telecom and others.

The evidence, such as it is, tends to suggest that, on privatization, companies have continued an improvement that was already taking place while they were in the public sector. The marked turnaround in the performance of British Airways under Lord King, cited by Mr Moore as an example of what can be achieved by simply holding out the carrot of privatization, is also proof that, with the right management, public corporations can perform small miracles.

The case then rests on the argument that, without the promise of an early move out of the public sector, it is impossible to recruit top-calibre people to run state industries. Businessmen would prefer to explain their policies to City institutions than to politicians and civil servants who, they feel, do not understand them.

Raising money from private capital markets is another potential freedom that accompanies privatization. Certainly, it is likely to be comparatively painless in comparison with extracting funds from the Treasury and, as long as the bizarre rules about what is and what is not included in the public sector borrowing requirement apply, far easier than tapping the capital markets as a state industry.

Against this, if the privatization exercise has involved raising large sums from the markets for the benefit of the Exchequer, newly-privatized companies may find it difficult to return for more cash for themselves, before waiting a decent interval.

It is often claimed that privatization itself does not affect performance so much as the deregulation and increased exposure to competition that has accompanied it. This argument would be stronger if it did not run up against the big criticism of the Government's privatization policies, that they have not opened up competition but preserved monopolies under different ownership. Unless there are surprises in store, British Gas is likely to be the starkest example of this.

Accepting all the caveats, it would be unreasonable to reject the argument that there are wider economic benefits from privatization. Mr Moore may exaggerate the benefits, but then he is the Treasury's resident asset salesman.

The point about the benefits is that they are little affected by the pace of privatization. On the costs side, the more quickly asset sales are pushed through, the greater the wider economic costs.

In its June quarterly bulletin, the Bank of England observed that in the second half of last year capital issues by companies dropped sharply, probably because firms were unwilling to tap the market in the run-up to the British Telecom flotation. This contributed to the surge in bank lending to companies and the apparent loss of control of broad money, sterling M3. This in turn was a factor in the sterling crisis and 4½ points base rate hike in January.

Whether it results in a repeat crisis, £8 billion of privatization in two financial years will discourage companies from coming to the market for funds. The effect could be reduced if a large proportion of the cash raised from asset sales was from overseas, or if sales to residents in Britain were accompanied by a corresponding reduction in gilt sales.

Even so, the overall result of a burst of privatization activity is to raise interest rates.

There are other costs. The more rapidly the jewels in the state crown are plucked out to be sold off to the private sector, the quicker the deterioration in the overall quality of the state's portfolio of assets, state industries become, in net terms, a greater burden on the taxpayer.

The political calculation for pushing through asset sales in the next two years is easy. Asset sales of £8 billion improve the chances of pre-election tax cuts.

Assuming tax cuts help to win elections, the Government could be returned to continue with its shift of ownership from public to private sector. If the tax cuts do not work, then the Government has at least achieved a great deal of privatization which will not easily be reversed.

David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Power price rises can be kept below inflation, says council

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The electricity industry has drawn up new financial forecasts which show that it could keep price rises well below the level of inflation over the next 10 years and still produce more than £1 billion a year for the Government.

Next week the Electricity Council will report that the effect of the miners' strike last year was to convert a potentially massive profit into a loss, as £2 billion worth of oil was used to keep the power stations working. But in the current year the industry is targeted to make profits of £278 million for the Government, while paying £237 million to the Inland Revenue and making interest payments of £515 million.

The industry will cease to pay interest mid-way through 1987-88 and by 1991-1992 is scheduled to make a profit of £631 million and to pay £1042 million in taxation.

The fact that the industry will

be liable for payment of Corporation Tax in the current year has led the Electricity Council's chairman, Mr Philip Jones, to call increasingly for the Government to restructure the industry's finances.

This call is now supported by the new medium term financial strategy, which will also provide further ammunition for the consumer organizations which have been opposing power price rises.

The industry itself has fought off Government demands for increased prices and has won a concession that tariff increases will be less than the inflation rate.

In an internal message to senior staff, Mr Jones denies recent government suggestions that nationalized industry chairmen are opposed to changes because they are worried about being fired. He says: "We opposed the Government's proposed changes in the Na-



Philip Jones: Government dictat is not acceptable

nationalized Industries Bill because they would turn the nationalized industries into creatures of the government if not government departments. Assets could have been disposed of or industries privatized without any proper parliamentary accountability."

Mr Jones added: "It is

perfectly reasonable for the Government to have the power to fix and vary financial targets, provided they are fixed and varied with the agreement of the industry concerned. What is not acceptable is for the Government to try to run multi-billion pound businesses by simple dictate."

The electricity supply industries' opposition to being used by the Government as a revenue earner, with price rises being suggested by the Treasury rather than the sponsoring Department of Energy, has led to a worsening of its relationship with the Government.

In his message to staff Mr Jones said that the only way for the industry to be free of Government intervention would be for it to be privatized, although in the Commons in the past week the minister responsible for the industry, Mr Alistair Goodlad, said that there are no plans for privatization of the power industry.

Names hope to keep PCW trade

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's names on the troubled PCW syndicates are trying to set up their own underwriting agency to continue the profitable marine business.

At the beginning of last month Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies, which now runs the former PCW syndicates, announced that the continuing marine syndicates 900 and 810 were being transferred to R M Pateman Underwriting Agencies. That plan is now on ice after representations from the names. The syndicates have a capacity of £57 million this year and 1,889 names, making them an important part of Lloyd's marine underwriting capacity.

Mr Iain McClelland, a PCW name and a director of Craven Farne Underwriting Agencies, said the names wanted to trade their way out of the mess they were in. The plan would involve names subscribing for shares in the new agency, but would also need substantial financial backing from outside institutions.

Although 810's marine business was profitable in the 1982 year of account, the non-marine businesses dragged into loss and meant the account could not be closed off.

Prospects good for CAP offer

Brokers are convinced the flotation of CAP, the latest computer company to brave a stock market launch, will succeed despite worries about the electronics sector. Lists open on Thursday.

CAP aimed to attract a market value of £30 million to £40 million. In the event the offer for sale price of 120p puts a price tag on the whole company of only £26 million.

Of the 7.5 million shares on offer, 2.5 million are being sold by existing shareholders. After the offer for sale they will own 25 per cent of the shares.

Sunshine sales

Clothing sales have been good this month, especially in the shops of the big multiple chains and through mail order, according to Mr John Salisse, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's distributive trades survey panel. "Fine weather has tempted customers out," he says in the CBI Financial Times 24th monthly survey of the distributive trades (June 21 to July 11), published today.

Cocoa failure

Two weeks of talks on the future of the International Cocoa Agreement ended at the weekend without deciding how to restore it. The International Cocoa Organization council extended the life of the present agreement for another year from October 1.

Spending rise

Consumer spending rose by 1.6 per cent in real terms in the second quarter against 0.3 per cent first-quarter fall, according to the Central Statistical Office.

Pound will rise to \$1.50, says Capel

By Our Economics Correspondent

The pound will rise to \$1.50 and to DM4.25 in the next three months, James Capel the stockbroker, forecast on the eve of today's crucial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Writing in the firm's International Bond & Currency Review, the Capel economists predict that the Bank of England will move cautiously on interest rates because of continued strong growth in the monetary aggregates. They expect the pound to withstand any pressure from the Opec meeting and to rise strongly because of the interest rate differential in favour of sterling.

Although official caution on interest rates is expected to continue, City hopes remain for another base rate cut of half a point this week.

The Bank of England last week made clear that it would not allow two base rate reductions in a week, stepping in to steady money market expectations, at least until after the Opec meeting.

● The outcome of the meeting - crucial to Britain in terms of its income from North Sea oil and in the Government's ability

to sell its 48.8 pc share in Britoil in the next two weeks - will depend on Saudi Arabia's ability to re-establish itself as the dominant force within the oil producers' cartel, writes David Young.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi oil minister, will also be anxious to wrest an agreement on prices and production which, while being unanimously accepted, will give Saudi Arabia a bigger share of the available market for Opec oil.

He said yesterday: "We have to have a new differential between heavy oil and light."

The Opec ministers are expected to be split. Some want to leave prices and production unchanged, planning their hopes for an end to the present glut on a revival of demand in the Western world in autumn and winter. Others believe that the massive potential production of Opec countries should be used to force world prices down and drive much of the non-Opec oil production out of business.

The meeting will concentrate on ratifying an agreement reached two weeks ago in Vienna to end oil discounting and oil swap deals.

Fraud writ for Fidelity directors

By Patience Wheatcroft

Caparo Industries will issue writs this week against two of the former directors of Fidelity, the radio company, and its auditor, Touche Ross. The writs will allege that Mr Steven Dickman and one of his brothers, sons of Fidelity's founder, were guilty of fraud in their dealings with Caparo before it took over Fidelity last autumn. Touche Ross is accused of being negligent in its auditing of the 1983-4 Fidelity accounts, on the basis of which Caparo paid £14 million for the company.

Caparo's chairman, Mr Swraj Paul, claims that he would not have bought Fidelity had he known its true state, and he aims to recover most of the purchase price. For the last three months Sioy Howard, the accountancy firm, has been conducting a thorough investigation of Fidelity for Mr Paul.

Caparo has already written off £7.9 million against the purchase because of what it says was a £1.7 million overstatement of profits and substantial overstatement of stock values. Now the writs allege that some stock included in Fidelity's accounts simply did not exist.

WALL ST WIRE

Bonds sink further into gloom

It is now a month since the bond market rally broke on publication of the news that the flash second quarter gross national product estimate was 3.1 per cent. At the peak, before the flash announcement, the September T-bond contract reached 79.

Last Thursday the "prevised" GNP estimate for the second quarter cut the earlier figures almost in half - to 1.7 per cent. Combined with the first quarter's negligible 0.3 per cent real growth in GNP, the revised second quarter number produced an average growth rate of 1 per cent for the first half of the year. Over the 12 months ended June 30, real GNP has grown 2 per cent a year.

Yet bonds failed to rally, they sank into deeper gloom. The September T-bond contract finished on Friday at under 76½.

Bonds are looking at two facts:

● There has been a huge boom in Money M1 growth since October. To avoid the embarrassment of being constantly over target on M1 growth, Mr Paul Volcker chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has announced that he will rebase M1, meaning he will ignore the targets.

● Mr Volcker and a body of Wall Street economists are forecasting a resurgence of economic growth in the second half of the year and into next as a result of the money growth boom (12 per cent a year since October and 20 per cent a year in the past eight weeks).

Nothing could console the bond market. The price of gold (August contract) stumbled gloomily around \$318, back to January levels... The annual rate BNP price deflator came in at 2.8 per cent in the second quarter - lower than any annual deflator number in 20 years. Commodity price futures are lower than since 1978.

Mr Eric I Hemel, director of the office of policy and economic research at the Federal Home Loan Bank has said: "Because of a softening market for office buildings and other commercial properties we're in for a decade that will take a number of savings institutions, and commercial banks with it. I'm terribly concerned that between deferral of losses from farm loans, real estate loans, energy loans and Latin American loans - you name it - a lot of respectable financial institutions are truly close to, or actually are, under water."

Maxwell Newton

NOMURA GROWTH FUND S.A.

Profit from Japan's success

Long-Term Capital Growth
Investment in the fastest growing OECD country
Management by Japan's top investment group

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective of capital appreciation by investing primarily in Japanese equities and in convertible bonds and warrants issued by Japanese issuers.

% Change	Real GNP (from previous period, annual rates)		(year-on-year) Consumer Price Index	
	1985 (f)	1986(f)	1985(f)	1986 (f)
Japan	4.8	3.6	2.6	2.5
USA	2.5	0.6	3.3	2.8
W. Germany	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5
France	1.5	1.6	6.3	6.0
UK	3.0	1.5	5.8	5.6
Italy	2.5	1.5	8.1	8.0
Canada	2.6	1.0	3.8	3.3
Other OECD	2.4	2.0	8.7	8.0
Total OECD	2.8	1.6	4.5	4.1

(f) = Forecast Source: Nomura Research Institute.

Investment advisers to the Fund will be NOMURA INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CO., LTD. in Tokyo (NIMCO) and NIMCO EUROPE LIMITED in London wholly owned by NIMCO, indirect subsidiaries of THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. the largest securities firm in Japan.

NOMURA
NOMURA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
24 MONUMENT STREET
LONDON EC3R 8AJ
TELEPHONE 01-283 8811

The Nomura Growth Fund S.A. will be a yen-denominated fund listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange with payment date on 26th July 1985. Applications will only be considered on the basis of the prospectus.

Please send me a copy of the Nomura Growth Fund S.A. prospectus:-

Name.....

Address.....

Telephone.....

For the attention of: Mr. H. Tsunashima, Nomura International Limited, 24 Monument Street, London EC3R 8AJ. Telephone 01-283 8811

Loan standstill

International lending by commercial banks barely grew in the second half of last year, according to the Bank for International Settlements.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Bareillys	12%
BCCI	12%
Clubbank Savings	11 3/4%
Consolidated Crd	12 3/4%
Continental Trust	12%
Co-operative Bank	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Crutbank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

MARKET SUMMARY

CURRENCIES

Fridays close and change on week

London:
£: \$1.3880 (+0.0093)
DM: 4.0380 (+0.0335)
Sfr: 3.3252 (-0.0134)
FF: 12.3305 (+0.1555)
Yen: 333.43 (-0.82)
Index: 84.1 (+0.7)

New York:
£: \$1.3940
DM: 2.8905
Sfr: 138.5 (-0.4)
ECU: 10.559597
SDR: 20.729577

GOLD

London bid/ask \$319.00pm-\$318.90 close \$318.50-\$319 (2227-25-227.75)

New York: Comex \$318.25

STOCK MARKETS

Fridays close and change on week

FT Ind Ord 385.4 (+9.4)
FT-A All Share 603.25 (+9.34)
FT Govt Securities 83.08 (+0.19)
FT-SE 100 1,252.5 (+21.7)
Bargains: 19,850
Datastream USM 96.82 (+0.82)
New York
Dow Jones 1399.54 (+20.94)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 12,788.54 (-50.95)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1,578.87 (+68.09)
Amsterdam 218.2 (+0.4)
Sydney: AO 920.2 (+11.8)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1,412.1 (+14.4)
Brussels
General 311.42 (-25.19)
Paris: CAC 217.9 (-1.9)
Zurich
SKA General 385.20 (+0.10)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: None announced.
Final: Murray Smaller Markets Trust, Northamber.

TOMORROW - Interim: Crescent Japan Investment Trust, Rowland Gaunt, Leeds Investment Trust, New Final: AAI Holdings, Bennett and Fountain, Hampton Trust, Alfred Preddy and Sons.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Bootham Engineers, Fleming Fledgling Investment Trust, Mount Charlotte Investment, Thomas Jourdan, Updown Investment Company.
Finals: A. & M. Hira, Bepak, Brassey, Dowry Group, Kenyon Securities, NIKIC Investments, Osprey Communications.
THURSDAY - Interim: Adams & Gibson, Derby Trust, Edinburgh American Assets Trust, GHA Group, Hill & Smith Holdings, ICI, Ladies Pride, Mengitt Holdings.
Finals: Astra Industrial Group, Halite, Harold Ingram, Eliza Tinsley Group, Warehouse Group, Welman's.
FRIDAY - Interim: Sumatara, European Assets Trust NV (interim dividend), Lax Service.
Finals: DBE Technology, Elbio, Fleming Enterprise Investment Trust, Flextech, Forminster, Higgle & Job, Neepsend, Walsam's, Witro.

Gilts: forex pays piper and calls the tune

Britoil yield looks attractive



a convertible loan stock. They have a generous and reasonably secure income, with an equity kicker in the shape of possible oil strikes. In addition, Sir Philip has begun to make noises about seeking shareholders' permission for the company to

William Kay
City Editor

FKB chief becomes the 400th millionaire

The placing price is 105p and the market capitalization, £4 million.

Alison Eadie

Price at Friday week	Ch'ge in 52 wks	Gross Div. pence	Div. % P/E
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USM REVIEW

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UNLISTED SECURITIES

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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RAS

**RIUNIONE
ADRIATICA
DI SICURTA**
MILANO - ITALY

2,800	Other Italian Group Companies	278.3
2,600		
2,400	Foreign Group Companies	1,584.4
2,200		

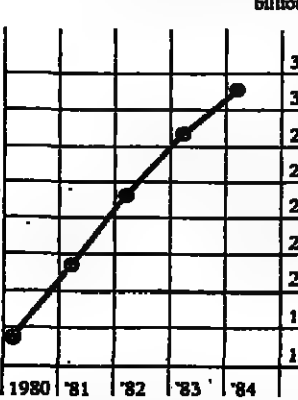
HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS

RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES
(in billion lire)

	1984
Premium Income	1,310.5
Investment Income	250.6
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	721.9
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	1,222.6
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	910.8
Life Sums assured	6,935.1
Share Capital	87.5
General Reserves	542.7
Profit for the year	20.4

**PREMIUM INCOME
OF THE RAS GROUP
(ITALY AND ABROAD)**

ITALY AND ABROAD



SALES OF THE

INCOME BREAKDOWN IN 1984

and abroad)	1,310.5
Italian Group	278.3
Group	1,584.4
Total premiums	3,173.2

Group Life Business

Policies assumed: 1 - 14,891 billion lire

up Life Business
ins assured. 1- 14 891 billion lire

A copy of this document, which complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies as required by those Regulations. The Directors of the Company, whose names appear below, are the persons responsible for the information contained in this document. To the best of their knowledge and belief, the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not contain anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors of the Company accept responsibility accordingly.

CAP

The Systems Company
CAP Group plc

Offer for Sale
by

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
of 7,500,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each at 120p per share
payable in full on application

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the Ordinary share capital of the Company, issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List. The Application List for the Ordinary shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 am on Thursday 25th July 1985 and may be closed at any time thereafter. The procedure for application and an application form are set out at the end of this document. It is expected that admission to the Official List will become effective and dealings will commence on Wednesday 31st July 1985.

KEY INFORMATION

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this document.

Business

CAP is a leading British systems company whose business is the provision of custom built computer software systems and related professional services.

The Group is engaged in many aspects of information technology. Its principal expertise is in project management and the design and development of complex computer software.

CAP currently serves three markets: Financial Services, Science and Defence, and Industry. Its customers include some of the largest companies and organisations in the world.

CAP was founded in 1962 and now employs over 1,500 people, more than three quarters of whom are graduates. Approximately 750 members of staff hold shares in the Company.

Trading Record

	1981	Year ended 30th April 1982	1983	1984	1985
Turnover (£000)	12,635	14,043	20,027	26,289	36,466
Profit before taxation (£000)	95	531	965	1,322	2,121

Offer for Sale Statistics

Offer for Sale price per ordinary share	120p
Ordinary shares in issue after the Offer for Sale	21,837,500
Market capitalisation at the Offer for Sale price	£26.2 million

Earnings per share for the year ended 30th April 1985 (Note (i))

—basic	7.6p
—fully diluted	7.3p

Historic price earnings multiple at the Offer for Sale price (Note (ii))

—basic	15.8x
—fully diluted	16.4x

Gross dividend yield (based on indicated net dividends of 1.5p per Ordinary share for the year ending 30th April 1986)

	1.78 per cent.
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Adjusted net tangible assets per Ordinary share at 30th April 1985 (Note (iii))

	42.2p
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Net cash proceeds of the Offer for Sale for the Company

	£5.1 million
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Notes:
(i) As shown in the Accountants' Report.
(ii) Based on the earnings per share for the year ended 30th April 1985 as shown in the Accountants' Report.
(iii) Based on the pro-forma statement of net tangible assets of the Group as at 30th April 1985 as set out in paragraph 8 (c) of Further Information and on 21,837,500 Ordinary shares.

HISTORY
CAP was founded, as Computer Analysis and Programmers Limited, in 1962 and was one of the first companies to provide software services in the United Kingdom. The founders included the present Chairman, Mr B J Coburn, Mr M J Smith, the Managing Director, who was one of the first employees. CAP specialised initially in the development of programming language compilers and also provided its customers with the services of professional analysts and programmers. Over the years the areas of specialisation have been adapted to meet new customer requirements and to reflect new developments in technology. The Group's present business of providing custom built computer software systems and related professional services has grown steadily and has for many years been its chief source of turnover.

In 1977 the National Enterprise Board and Charterhouse Development Capital Limited acquired 30 per cent. and 15 per cent. shareholdings respectively in the Company from existing shareholders. The present executive Directors took over the management of CAP in 1981 following the disposal of an unsuccessful venture to develop specialised software products for microcomputers. Since 1981 CAP has grown strongly by concentrating its resources on selected markets.

In April 1982, there was a capital reorganisation when NEB and CDC subscribed for further share capital and CIN Industrial Investments Limited and Charterhouse Development Limited became shareholders. In January 1985 NEB sold the whole of its shareholding in the Company to CAP staff and other existing shareholders.

Immediately following this Offer for Sale, and before taking into account any shares acquired by such persons under the Offer for Sale, CDC, CD and CIN will in aggregate hold 28.2 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital and CAP staff and the Directors 24.8 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital.

MARKETS
CAP currently serves three markets: Financial Services, Science and Defence, and Industry. Within these markets, CAP has identified certain sectors where it can achieve profitable growth. The Group was recently reorganised into three operating divisions in order to focus on these markets and to provide the relevant specialist services and products.

CAP's marketing strategy is to adapt to the changing needs of its existing customers and to search for new business opportunities. In certain specialised sectors CAP's operating strategy is to enter into joint venture arrangements with advanced technology companies.

For the year ended 30th April 1985 the approximate percentages of turnover derived from the markets served by CAP were as follows:

Financial Services	23%
Science and Defence	28%
Industry	49%
	100%

The major change in the pattern of the business has been the growth in Science and Defence, which accounted for approximately 14 per cent. of turnover in 1981/82. The Directors consider that the relationship between the turnover from the Financial Services and Industry markets has remained broadly the same for some years.

CAP's international business is conducted principally through wholly-owned subsidiaries in The Netherlands (Computer Projects and Programming (CPP) B.V.), in the United States (CAP Information Systems Inc.) and in Singapore (CAP Information Systems Pte. Limited). In Hong Kong, CAP owns 30 per cent. of the issued capital of Willstedt Chen & Associates Limited, an information management consultancy. Approximately 16 per cent. of turnover for the year ended 30th April 1985 arose from customers located outside the United Kingdom. CAP has an international marketing strategy and product policy designed specifically to increase its turnover from overseas.

Financial Services
In this market, CAP specialises in consultancy services and the development of custom-built systems, increasingly with high value software products as the nucleus of the system. These products are either derived from systems developed by CAP for customers where CAP has retained either sole or joint rights for future marketing or are licensed by CAP from third parties.

CAP serves the Financial Services market from offices in London, New York, Singapore and Amsterdam. CAP's overseas presence is an important factor in this market given the international nature of the businesses of its major customers.

Within this market CAP has built up specialist expertise in the following sectors:

- Personal payments
- Dealing rooms
- Insurance

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £3,000,000	Ordinary shares of 10p each	Issued and to be issued fully paid £2,183,750
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The Ordinary shares now being offered for sale will rank in full for all dividends or other distributions declared, made or paid hereafter on the Ordinary shares in the Company.

INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on 28th June 1985 the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding secured bank loans payable in one to five years of £688,000 and bank overdrafts and loans repayable within one year of £808,000 (of which £541,000 was secured). In addition at 28th June 1985 there were obligations under hire purchase agreements of £238,000, obligations under finance lease agreements of £916,000 and contingent liabilities and guarantees of £249,000.

For the purposes of the above, amounts in foreign currencies have been translated into sterling at the rates of exchange prevailing at the close of business on 28th June 1985.

Save as disclosed above and apart from intra-Group liabilities, at the close of business on 28th June 1985 the Company and its subsidiaries had no loan capital outstanding or created but unused, term loans (whether guaranteed, unguaranteed, secured or unsecured) or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, mortgages, charges, material contingent liabilities or guarantees.

DEFINITIONS

"The Company"	CAP Group plc
"CAP"	The Company and its subsidiaries and, where the context requires, their predecessors in business
"The Group"	The Company and its current subsidiaries
"The Directors"	The Directors of the Company
"CDC"	Charterhouse Development Capital Limited
"CD"	Charterhouse Development Limited
"CIN"	CIN Industrial Investments Limited
"NEB"	National Enterprise Board
"ACL"	Applied Communications Limited
"ACT"	Applied Communications Incorporated
"SHL"	Stephen Howe Limited

Personal payments

This sector comprises activities related to plastic card processing including Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) and home banking applications. CAP's work in this sector began with its involvement in the installation of the original systems for both Barclaycard and Access. More recently, CAP has acted as consultant to the Building Societies Association for a planned shared ATM network and has worked with individual major societies on similar projects. CAP is providing project management and design staff for the proposed nationwide EFTPOS network being developed for the Committee of London Clearing Banks.

CAP has recently obtained from Applied Communications Incorporated the exclusive marketing rights for the BASE24 software products for the United Kingdom and Western Europe. CAP has been involved with the distribution and support of this important personal payments product in South East Asia for over a year and five contracts have been won to date, including the nationwide EFTPOS network for Singapore.

Dealing rooms

This sector comprises the provision of improved information systems and communications facilities for dealers in securities, commodities, futures and foreign exchange.

CAP was extensively involved in the development of software for the Reuters dealing system in the late 1970s and has used this experience to develop products and services for the sector. Central to these dealing facilities is a CAP system for combining external information from sources such as Reuters, Teletext and TOPIC with the dealer's own data, thereby enabling its rapid assimilation and use. CAP and L. H. W. Wyatt Brothers Limited, a specialist telecommunications equipment company, are shortly to launch a touchscreen telephony system for dealers.

Projects in the sector currently include the design and development of foreign exchange dealing systems for international banks and the design of dealing room facilities for a consortium of United Kingdom stockbrokers (known as the DORIS consortium).

Insurance

A feature of the insurance industry is the need to process large volumes of business information for which up-to-date computer systems are vital. CAP has carried out several significant projects for major insurance companies in both the life and general business sectors. Applications include policy preparation and recording, premium collection and claims handling.

A Lloyd's brokers' system is being marketed in conjunction with the brokers for whom the system was originally developed. CAP also holds 28.5 per cent. of the equity of The Mackenzie Computer Company Limited, a company developing systems for underwriters at Lloyd's; these systems will provide facilities to operate in the electronic market to be introduced at Lloyd's in 1987.

Current customers in the Financial Services market include Abn-Amro Bank Nederland, Anglia Building Society, Bangkok Bank, Barclays Bank, Building Societies Association, James Capel Clubbank, Committee of London Clearing Banks, Development Bank of Singapore, de Zeele & Bevan, Henderson Crosthwaite, Laing & Crutchfield, Lloyds Bank, Mercantile Credit, Midland Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Morgan Guaranty, Municipal Mutual, National Girobank, National Westminster Bank, Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank, Royal Insurance and Woolwich Equitable Building Society.

Science and Defence

Since the formation of CAP Scientific Limited in 1979, CAP has placed considerable emphasis on the acquisition and development of the scientific and engineering skills required to compete as a prime contractor in the Science and Defence market. Much of the business in this market is funded research which can lead to subsequent development contracts.

CAP Scientific Limited is an approved contractor on the Defence Contractors List, having satisfied the Director General Defence Quality Assurance of its ability to undertake design contracts to the required standard (DEF STAN 91-21). CAP has a wide business base in this market with more than 100 current projects.

CAP serves the defence community and has built up specialist expertise in the following sectors:

- Maritime technology
- Naval command systems
- Military and airborne systems

In addition, CAP has a significant consultancy business in operational analysis.

Maritime technology

This sector includes the development and supply of software for weapons, sensors, ship control systems and shore-based facilities. Much of the current business is funded research for the Admiralty Research Establishment. Current development contracts are mainly in the ship machinery control and

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors	Barnaby John Gibbons, FCA (Chairman) Michael John Smith (Managing Director) Alan Abraham Benjamin, OBE, CA Robert David Dewar, FCA John Michael Ockenden, MA Robin Alexander Hall, FCA (Non-executive) Richard Martin Strong, MA, CA (Non-executive) all of 233 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DJ
Secretary	Brian Leslie Banks, ACIS
Registered Office	233 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DJ
Issuing House	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited 23 Great Winchester Street, London EC2P 2AX
Stockbrokers	Wood Mackenzie & Co. Limited 62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP and The Stock Exchange
Solicitors to the Company	Nabarro Nathanson 78 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6NR
Solicitors to the Offer for Sale	Herbert Smith & Co. Watling House, 35-37 Cannon Street, London EC4M 5SD
Auditors and Joint Reporting Accountants	Hays Allan, Chartered Accountants Southampton House, 317 High Holborn, London WC1V 7NL
Joint Reporting Accountants	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD
Bankers	Midland Bank plc Poultry and Princes Street, London EC2P 2BX Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 7 Princes Street, London EC2P 2LR
Receiving Bankers	Midland Bank plc Stock Exchange Services Department Mariner House, Peppys Street, London EC3N 4DA
Registrars	Ravensbourne Registration Services Limited Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU

surveillance area where CAP has a co-operation agreement with Vosper Thornycroft Controls Limited (part of British Shipbuilders). Another recent venture is the formation of CAP-DBE Range Systems Limited, 50 per cent. owned by CAP and 50 per cent. by DBE Technology plc, to address the specialist underwater ranges market and to offer complete systems based on CAP's software and DBE's electronics and acoustics technology.

Naval command systems

A fast growing sector of CAP's defence business has been the development and supply of naval command systems. Major development contracts have been won in collaboration with other companies. CAP joined with Plessey Displays, part of Plessey Radar Limited, to win the new Royal Navy Single Role Minehunter command system contract.

Gresham-CAP Limited was set up in 1983 jointly by CAP and Gresham Lion plc, a specialist manufacturer of underwater target tracking and fire control systems, to address the underwater tactical systems market. It has won the Royal Navy's DCC command system contract for submarines and the Sonar Environmental Prediction and Display System contract for surface ships.

Military and airborne systems

A major feature of this sector is the command, control, communication and information systems business, which is likely to form a larger proportion of the NATO countries' defence procurement budgets over the next ten years. CAP has established a number of co-operation arrangements in this sector including one, with The General Electric Company plc and Logica UK Limited, for project definition of the United communications project for the Royal Air Force.

Other significant business areas in this sector are the Army sensor and weapons market, where CAP has a number of funded research contracts with the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, and airborne systems for all three Services.

In 1983 CAP acquired Stephen Howe Limited, a company specialising in software for airborne systems. In May 1985 CAP sold 50 per cent. of SHL to Westland plc, thereby forming a joint venture through which airborne technology and specialist software can be combined.

Operational analysis

CAP provides a consultancy service in operational analysis to the defence community and to others responsible for large capital projects through CORDA - CAP's Centre for Operations Research and Defence Analysis. CORDA uses techniques such as computer-based mathematical modelling to assess the cost effectiveness of both military procurement decisions and private capital investment proposals. In addition, CORDA develops and sells computer software products for such analyses.

The principal customer in the Science and Defence market is the Ministry of Defence through various of its departments. Other customers include the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, the Civil Aviation Authority, the Department of the Environment and the Department of Energy.

Industry

In this industry market CAP supplies services and systems which cover both information processing and the direct control and monitoring of industrial plant. The Group employs specialists in the relevant technologies, including electronic and communications engineers. CAP serves the industry market from offices in the United Kingdom and The Netherlands.

Within this market the sectors addressed by CAP are:

- Communications
- Manufacturing
- Civil government
- Commerce

Communications

In the communications sector, CAP's customers comprise communications carriers, communications equipment suppliers and regulatory authorities. Projects often demand software design and systems integration skills of a particularly high order. CAP is involved in a wide spectrum of project development activity, including high technology network software, communications management systems and business administration systems.

CAP also plays an active part in the formulation of international communications standards - current projects in the communications sector include:

- Network communications software for digital switching equipment
- Cellular radio network management systems
- Enhancement of Local Area Network products
- Definition of communications standards for United Kingdom government departments

CAP Group plc

continued

Manufacturing

In the manufacturing sector CAP brings together software, computer equipment, plant instrumentation and communications facilities into integrated systems, often under turnkey contracts.

CAP's services to customers in manufacturing industry fall into two main areas. The first is the application of computing and communications technology to the improvement of manufacturing processes. CAP supplies integrated computer-based manufacturing control systems as well as services and products for warehouse automation, materials handling, robotics, process and production control and quality management. The second area is the design of microelectronic hardware and software. CAP supplies prototypes of embedded microsystems for incorporation into manufactured products and systems such as aircraft flight management systems.

Current projects in the manufacturing sector include:

- Automated materials handling systems.
- Test area management systems.
- Production control systems.
- Aircraft flight management systems.

Civil government

CAP supplies consultancy and development services to departments of civil government. Systems have been developed for the Home Office, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Department of Trade and Industry and a number of state-owned services industries. Projects include those concerned with large scale information processing, featuring substantial databases and distributed access facilities.

Current projects in this sector include:

- Communication network strategies for United Kingdom government departments.
- Rates collection systems for local authorities.
- Control systems for radio frequency allocation.

Commerce

CAP's marketing to this sector is principally directed at large organisations in the retail, leisure and media industries, with emphasis on improved business administration systems. A wide range of projects is undertaken.

Current projects in this sector include:

- Accounting systems for mail order businesses.
- Portable terminal systems for retailers and wholesalers.
- Control and scheduling systems for transport operators.
- Stock control systems for publishers.

Current customers in the industry market include the Atomic Energy Research Establishments at Culham and Harwell, British Aerospace, British Sugar Corporation, British Telecom, the Departments of the Environment, Health and Social Security and Trade and Industry, Denon, the Durham Constabulary, the Dutch State Railways, Fred Goehry, the Home Office, Hoogovens, Hutchison Radio, IBM, ICI, ICL, Littlewoods, Sir Robert McAlpine, VAWT, Plessey, the Post Office, J. Sainsbury, Securicor, Shell, Smiths Industries and Tiscumal.

OPERATIONS

Services and Products

The principal service provided by CAP to the markets described above is systems development, being the development of computer- and communications-based systems to meet specific customer needs. CAP also offers a range of 'core' software products, conducts consultancy assignments and provides a software maintenance and enhancement service.

The Directors estimate that the percentages of turnover derived from these activities in the year ended 30th April 1985 were approximately as follows:

Systems development	70%
Software products	10%
Consultancy	10%
Software maintenance and enhancement	10%
	100%

Turnover from systems development incorporates the value of equipment supplied by original equipment manufacturers and sold to CAP's customers as part of a system. Owing to the integrated nature of these systems, it is not possible separately to identify the turnover from such equipment.

Systems development

Systems development encompasses analysis, design, programming and the various stages of system testing. Systems development projects are constructed from manageable separately identified tasks ('building blocks') defined at a level where effective estimating and task management can be achieved. Building blocks are assembled and integrated to form the entire system. Each building block has a defined end-product, an activity plan, a quality assurance and control plan and a budgeted allowance of time and resources.

Systems development involves the application of project management skills. CAP projects are controlled by the use of professional methods and procedures in project planning, progress monitoring and reporting, control of changes and maintenance of current documentation.

Software products

CAP increasingly supplies systems to customers using software products as the 'core' of the system. These products consist of pre-written software programs which can be configured to meet individual customers' requirements.

Examples of software products developed by CAP are:

- CABS - a communications-based billing system for mobile communications.
- CAPTAMS - a control and testing system for manufacturing industry.
- CAP225 - communications software incorporating protocols which meet European telecommunications standards.
- ROBUK - a system for controlling robots in a manufacturing environment.
- Examples of products licensed from other developers are:
- FORTE - a cash management software product (licensed for sale in the United Kingdom, Western Europe, certain ASEAN countries and Hong Kong).
- BASE24 - a switched-network software product for handling personal payments including EFTPOS and other plastic card processing (licensed for sale in the United Kingdom, Western Europe, certain ASEAN countries and Hong Kong).

Consultancy

CAP offers consultancy services in information technology both of a commercial and of a technical nature. CAP is often retained by customers to implement recommendations made in CAP's consultancy studies. Because of its independence from equipment manufacturers CAP is able to take an objective view of customers' hardware requirements.

Software maintenance and enhancement

An important CAP service is the maintenance and enhancement, under contract, of existing software. Under this service, which is applied to software developed both by CAP and by others, a specialist CAP team takes responsibility for amendments necessary to maintain operational performance and to meet customers' changing business needs.

Contract Management and Quality Assurance

CAP's contract management systems are well established and are carefully designed to control the work undertaken through both resource allocation and technical estimating. In addition to other training, staff responsible for contracts are required to attend CAP contract management training courses.

The contract management systems enable CAP to reduce the risks inherent in fixed price contracts. Changes to customers' requirements are carefully monitored and costed so that additions to contract values may be agreed. The Group's overall exposure is also reduced by the spread of its contracts.

The management, control and technical principles embodied in the Ministry of Defence standard DEF STAN 06-21 are the basis of the quality control systems used throughout CAP. Each operating division has appointed quality assurance managers who report through operational managers to the Group Technical Director. Quality plans are produced at the outset of each significant project and are monitored regularly by the quality assurance managers.

'High quality' is a CAP corporate theme and is emphasised throughout the Group's training programmes.

Research and Development

CAP is involved in a number of aspects of research and development. Much of CAP's work in this area is commissioned by customers. The Group also works on research and development projects with other high technology companies as well as funding its own research.

CAP undertakes many projects commissioned by customers in which, because of the nature of the work, very advanced technologies are used, for example optical communications, ultrasonic and acoustic instrumentation and new programming technology. CAP provides specialists under contract to assist with customers' research projects and experimental systems.

The Group also works with other companies in joint research programmes. An example of this is a project within the government's Alvey research programme where CAP is leading a team of four companies in a software engineering development project. This is designed to produce an automated account support system which is expected materially to improve the efficiency of software production. Approximately half the costs are borne by the government. CAP is part of another Alvey consortium working on a project developing integrated programming support environments for the 1990s.

In 1980, in conjunction with Newcastle University, Newcastle Polytechnic and Tyne and Wear County Council, CAP founded the Microelectronics Applications Research Institute Limited (MARIL), a not-for-profit research institute which has access to the technical expertise of researchers at the University. The computing laboratory at Newcastle University has established an international reputation for its computing and communication systems research. MARIL, which is self-supporting, employs over 40 technical staff and CAP works actively with the Institute to find commercial applications for its research.

CAP's Dutch subsidiary is currently working with Delft University towards forming a new research association in The Netherlands for specific technological areas.

The Directors estimate that the amount spent by CAP on research and development work represented approximately 10 per cent of its turnover in 1984/85.

Competition

For systems development projects CAP's principal competition is from other well established United Kingdom systems companies. Competition also arises from companies, including subsidiaries of international companies, marketing equipment, products and software. Competition for consultancy services comes from major manufacturing and consultancy firms.

The Directors believe that few of CAP's competitors in the computer services industry offer a comparable range of services and experience. They also believe that CAP's lack of involvement in hardware manufacture and its independence from manufacturers of equipment give it a significant competitive advantage.

CAP seeks to minimise the effect of competition by concentrating on specific sectors within the markets which it serves.

Directors, Senior Management and Staff

Directors

Barney Gibbons (aged 59) is Executive Chairman of the Group. He co-founded the Group in 1962 and served as Deputy Chairman until 1981 when he became Chairman. He is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow of the British Computer Society.

Mike Smith (aged 42) is Group Managing Director. He joined the Group in 1965 as a programmer. After moving through various branch and Group management positions he was appointed Group Managing Director in 1981. He is a member of the Institute of Directors and the British Institute of Management.

Alan Benjamin, OBE (aged 52) is Director of Corporate Communication. He joined the Group in 1981 having previously been a Director of International Computers Limited, a subsidiary of ICI PLC and of the Computing Services Association. He was a former director of Systems Programming Limited. He is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow of the British Computer Society.

Robert Dewar (aged 45) is Finance Director. He joined the Group in 1980 having previously been chief accountant/company secretary and then financial director of Talbox Group plc. He is a Chartered Accountant.

John Ockenden (aged 52) is Director, Operations. He joined the Group in 1978 as managing director of CAP Scientific Limited, having previously been with Sicon Consultancy Limited for eleven years, the last six of which were as managing director. He has an MA in economics from Cambridge University.

Robin Hall (aged 37) is a non-executive Director. Since 1981 he has been an executive director of CIN, which is responsible for the venture and development capital activities of the National Coal Board Pension Fund. He became a Director in January 1985 and also holds a number of other non-executive directorships.

Richard Strong (aged 55) is a non-executive Director. Since 1985 he has been a director of CD which is responsible for the development capital activities of the Charterhouse Group; he is also a director of CDC. He became a Director in 1977 and also holds a number of other non-executive directorships.

Divisional Managing Directors

John Chisholm MA, CEng, MIEE (aged 38) is Divisional Managing Director of the Science and Defence Division. He is based in London and has been with the Group for six years.

Keith Gathergood (aged 38) is Divisional Managing Director of the Industry Division. He is based in Reading and has been with the Group for 20 years.

David Victor ACII (aged 46) is Divisional Managing Director of the Financial Services Division. He is based in London and has been with the Group for 15 years.

Other Senior Executives

Name	Age	Responsibilities	Qualifications	Years of service
Operations Directors				
P. Ashbury	49	Operations - Science and Defence	BA	4
M.C. Elson	41	Marketing - Financial Services	BSc	16
G.T. Ferrero	36	Marketing - Science and Defence	MSc, CEng, MIEE	6
B. Mosley	39	Marketing - Industry	BA	6
M.S. Neill	41	Marketing - Financial Services	MA	19
G.S. Thomas	41	Marketing - Industry	MA	6
P.J. Weston	41	Marketing - Industry	MA	19
Regional Directors				
P. Howson	39	United Kingdom North	BSc	15
J. Jenner	37	United States		4
B. Ritchie	43	United Kingdom South		18
C. De Vries	41	Benelux		14
J.G. Wilson	42	South East Asia		13
Group Management				
H. Atkinson	45	Business Development Director	BSc	17
B.L. Banks	40	Company Secretary	ACIS	3
M.P. Bass	40	Business Development Manager		12
C.J. Elliott	48	Personnel Adviser	MA	17
L.J. Russell	39	Technical Director	BSc	19
D.M.W. Ryce	38	Group Accountant	ICAA	2
G.E. Samuel	42	Operations Support Manager	BSc	17
J.K. White	42	United Kingdom Financial Controller	AC	19

Staff

Staff are regarded as the principal asset throughout CAP. Accordingly recruiting and retaining experienced staff and high quality graduate trainees is a top priority for all managers in CAP. The average number of staff employed by CAP in each of the last three financial years was as follows:

1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
898	1,032	1,284

At 30th April 1985 the Group had 1,438 full time staff. The analysis by activity and geographically was as follows:

Activity	
Financial Services	333
Science and Defence	308
Industry	619
Support services	152
Group management	26
	1,438

Geographical	
United Kingdom	1,271
The Netherlands	100
United States	18
Singapore	18
	1,438

At 30th June 1985 staff numbers were 1,494 (including staff employed by Applied Communications Limited, which was acquired on 30th June 1985), and now exceed 1,500.

For the year ended 30th April 1985 turnover of professional staff was 124 per cent, which the Directors believe is below the average for the computer services industry and which they consider acceptable given the shortage of suitably qualified and skilled people.

The Group offers a range of benefits for staff in both United Kingdom and overseas companies including a pension and life assurance scheme, medical and health plans and, for United Kingdom staff, a savings related share option scheme ('The Savings Scheme'). In addition, CAP is introducing an employee profit sharing scheme to be applied under the Finance Act 1978 (as amended). In view of the arrangements under an existing employee trust described in paragraph 8(b)(v) of Further Information, the Directors have resolved that there will be no allocation of profit to the proposed scheme in respect of the years ending 30th April 1986 and 1987.

Considerable resources are invested every year in recruiting suitable graduates. In the five years to 30th April 1985 the Group recruited 548 graduate trainees (including 145 in the last financial year) from a range of disciplines.

Staff training has been a constant feature within CAP for many years. All newly recruited trainees follow a planned series of induction and technical courses and then, as their careers progress, work on CAP staff in a Group-wide programme of technical, marketing and management development training. CAP's training programme for the year ending 30th April 1986 is planned to provide over 7,000 man days of training for staff.

CAP pursues an extensive programme of internal communication by means of staff meetings, a Group house magazine, communication bulletins and technical workshops and publications. CAP has an established programme of staff appraisal and career counselling.

Approximately 750 CAP staff and Directors hold shares in the Company and immediately following this Offer for Sale they will in aggregate hold 24.6 per cent of the Company's issued Ordinary shares before taking into account any shares acquired by them under the Offer for Sale. In addition, under the Savings Scheme and a senior executive share option scheme ('The Executive Scheme'), 202 staff and Directors have options to subscribe for a total of 2,125,824 Ordinary shares.

Industry Involvement

CAP encourages staff to specialise in particular subjects or market sectors of strategic interest to the Group. This involves staff already knowledgeable in the area of interest joining industry working parties, presenting papers at conferences, and co-operating with universities and industrial research associations. The contacts and industry knowledge gained are extremely valuable to the Group. Some examples are:

- B. Gibbons: Chairman, Computer Services Industry Training Council (COSIT); Member of the Board of Trustees of the Leadership Trust; Council member, United Kingdom Information Technology Organisation.
- A.A. Benjamin: Member, Information Committee, National Economic Development Office (NEDO); Council Member and Vice President, Computing Services Association (CSA).
- L.J. Russell: Member of Council, COSIT; Member, Computer Advisory Board, Manpower Services Commission.
- J.A.R. Chisholm: Member of Management Board, Controller of Establishments Research and Nuclear (COSRN); Member of Council, Electronic Engineering Association; Member of Defence Industries Quality Assurance Panel.
- D.X. Victor: Chairman, London Docklands Information Technology Education Committee.
- D.R.C. Robertson: Director, Federation Against Software Theft; Chairman, CSA Legal Affairs Group.
- B.M. Wood: Chairman, British Standards Institute Technical Committee OIS 121 - Open Systems Standards.

PREMISES

CAP's policy is to lease rather than own property. CAP currently leases 20 office premises, totalling approximately 238,000 square feet. Aggregate annual rentals amount to some £1.88 million and no major term renewal is expected. The Directors estimate that additional space totalling 30,000 square feet will be required during the current financial year.

Details of the principal premises are set out in paragraph 5(a) of Further Information.

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL RECORD

The following table summarises CAP's results for the five years ended 30th April 1985 as extracted from the consolidated profit and loss accounts in the Accountants' Report. These figures have not been adjusted for the matters which took place after 30th April 1985 and which are dealt with in note 4.2(a) and (b) of the Accountants' Report.

	1981 2000	1982 2000	1983 2000	1984 2000	1985 2000
Turnover	12,635	14,043	20,207	26,289	36,486
Operating expenses	(12,460)	(13,408)	(19,142)	(24,911)	(34,048)
Operating profit	175	634	865	1,378	2,437
Share of results of related companies	—	—	(1)	(64)	(194)
Interest (payable), receivable	(80)	(103)	81	8	(102)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	95	531	965	1,322	2,121
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(264)	(150)	(384)	(731)	(885)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	(169)	381	581	591	1,236
Loss from discontinued activities	(772)	—	—	—	—
Earnings per Ordinary share					
— basic	(1.6p)	3.5p	3.7p	3.6p	7.6p
— fully diluted (see Accountants' Report)	(1.6p)	3.5p	3.7p	3.6p	7.3p

The loss from discontinued activities of £772,000 arose principally from a microcomputer software products business which was started in 1976 and which was disposed of with effect from April 1981. The problems associated with this business occupied a disproportionate amount of management time in that year and the results of CAP's continuing activities suffered accordingly.

In the year ended 30th April 1982 CAP achieved a profit before taxation of £531,000. Since then CAP's profits have grown substantially, notwithstanding that it has been expanding and developing new businesses in the United States and South East Asia. The costs of developing these businesses have been written off as incurred. The 1983/84 operating profit of £1,378,000 is after taking account of a loss of £204,000 incurred by the United States subsidiary; this loss was not available for United Kingdom tax relief. In 1984/85 the United States subsidiary made a profit before taxation of £378,000.

During 1983 CAP entered into a joint venture to develop a systems business in South East Asia. CAP's share of the establishment costs of this joint venture, which was terminated by mutual consent in February 1985, accounted for the whole of the share of losses of related companies in 1983/84 and for the majority of the 1984/85 losses in this category. In March 1985 a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary of CAP took over the business formerly carried on by the joint venture. The Directors have confidence in the prospects for the new subsidiary in the light of the contracts which it has recently won.

Since 1st May 1982 CAP's turnover and profit before taxation have grown at compound average annual rates of 37 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

THE OFFER FOR SALE

The Directors believe that a Stock Exchange listing will enhance the Group's status as a major independent systems company and that it is now appropriate to raise further permanent capital to provide a sound base for expansion.

Of the Ordinary shares now being offered for sale, 5,000,000 are new Ordinary shares being issued by the Company and 2,500,000 are Ordinary shares being available by existing holders. The net proceeds from the subscription for new Ordinary shares, after deduction of the estimated expenses of the Offer for Sale, will be £5.1 million which will be used to strengthen working capital and for investment in computer equipment and other fixed assets. The Group's enlarged equity base will support future growth and the listing will provide greater flexibility for making acquisitions as and when suitable opportunities arise.

The Directors continue to attach great importance to this commitment by staff represented by their shareholdings. Accordingly 10 per cent of the Ordinary shares being offered for sale are being made available for preferential allocation to staff, pensioners and Directors.

DIVIDENDS

Although dividends on preference capital have been paid in the past, no Ordinary dividends have been paid by the Company during the last five years. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Directors intend to recommend the payment of dividends in respect of the financial year ending 30th April 1986 of not less than 10p per Ordinary share, of which approximately one third is expected to be paid as an interim dividend in February 1986 and the balance as a final dividend in early October 1986.

PROSPECTS

According to published surveys, turnover in the United Kingdom computer services industry has grown at a compound average annual rate of approximately 26 per cent over the last three years. In this period CAP's turnover has increased at a compound average annual rate of approximately 37 per cent.

CAP will concentrate its resources on developing the three markets which it currently serves, both in the United Kingdom and overseas. CAP's expansion will be based upon the organic growth of existing operations and may also involve the acquisition of suitable companies.

In the Financial Services market products such as the FORTE cash management and BASE24 personal payment systems and CAP's dealing room systems are expected to make significant contributions to turnover. In the Science and Defence market there is scope for a substantial increase in the value of services supplied to defence and research establishments, not only by CAP directly but also through joint ventures. In the industry market the Directors foresee strong growth prospects in the communications sector and in the supply of advanced manufacturing technology systems.

The current year has started well. The Directors are confident that CAP's technical expertise, together with the breadth of its product range and customer base, will enable CAP to maintain significant growth in the foreseeable future.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report by Hays Allen, Chartered Accountants, the auditors of the Company and joint reporting accountants and firm, Harwood, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants, joint reporting accountants.

HAYS ALLEN

100, The Quadrant,
London WC1N 3JF.

The Directors
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
25 Abchurch Lane,
London EC4A 3DF.

London EC2A 2AX.

18th July 1985

We have examined the audited accounts of CAP Group plc (the 'Company') and of its subsidiaries at 30th April 1985 (collectively referred to in this report as the 'Group') for the five years ended 30th April 1985. No audited accounts of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries have been prepared in respect of any period subsequent to 30th April 1985.

Hays Allen were the auditors of the Group for the five years ended 30th April 1985. The accounts of certain overseas subsidiaries were audited by other firms.

We have examined the consolidated profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and source and application of funds statements set out below as based on the audited accounts after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. In our opinion these statements, together with the notes thereon, give a true and fair view of the results and source and application of funds of the Group for the period stated and of the state of affairs of the Group at 30th April for each of the five years ended 30th April 1985.

1. CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

The consolidated profit and loss accounts of the Group for the five years ended 30th April 1985 are summarised as follows:

	1981 2000	1982 2000	1983 2000	1984 2000	1985 2000
Turnover	12,635	14,043	20,207	26,289	36,486
Operating expenses	(12,460)	(13,408)	(19,142)	(24,911)	(34,048)
Operating profit	175	634	865	1,378	2,437
Share of results of related companies	—	—	(1)	(64)	(194)
Interest (payable), receivable	(80)	(103)	81	8	(102)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	95	531	965	1,322	2,121
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	(264)	(150)	(384)	(731)	(885)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	(169)	381	581	591	1,236
Loss from discontinued activities	(772)	—	—	—	—
Retained profit/(loss)	(941)	381	581	591	1,236
Reserves per Ordinary share					
— basic	(1.6p)	3.5p	3.7p	3.6p	7.6p
— fully diluted	(1.6p)	3.5p	3.7p	3.6p	7.3p

2. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

The consolidated balance sheets of the Group at 30th April for each of the five years ended 30th April 1985 are summarised as follows:

	1
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CAP Group plc

continued

Lease rentals

Rentals payable under finance leases in respect of motor vehicles and operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Pension schemes

The Group operates contributory pension schemes for eligible employees including Directors. The schemes are contained out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

Pension scheme contributions made by the Group, which are calculated with actuarial advice to cover the accruing liabilities on a continuous basis, are charged against the income of the period to which they relate.

4.2 Turnover

Turnover analysed by geographical market is as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
United Kingdom	15,948	22,315	20,111	14,441	1,441	1,441
The Netherlands	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
United States	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
Other	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
	20,271	26,638	24,494	18,764	5,764	5,764

The Group derives a significant proportion of its turnover from various departments of the United Kingdom Market of Defence. This amounted to some 59 million in the year ended 30th April 1985. The corresponding figure was some 51 million in the year ended 30th April 1984.

4.3 Operating expenses

Operating expenses include:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	85	112	243	405	576	576
Director's remuneration	42	207	289	302	362	362
Auditor's remuneration	25	31	31	31	31	31
Fire and security charges	25	25	25	25	25	25

4.4 Share of results of related companies

The share of results of related companies comprises the following:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Share of loss of joint venture in Singapore	(6)	(7)	(6)	(148)	(148)	(148)
Share of profits of related companies	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Share of profit from loss of other related companies	(11)	(54)	(54)	(154)	(154)	(154)

Note: (1) The business of the joint venture was discontinued on 28th February 1985 and the operations have since been carried on by a subsidiary. (2) The share of loss of this related company reflects the write down of this investment to zero.

4.5 Interest

Interest payable

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Interest payable	(21)	(17)	(9)	(20)	(91)	(91)
On bank loans, repayable within five years	(121)	(161)	(14)	(10)	(20)	(20)
On other loans	(14)	(17)	(28)	(40)	(120)	(120)

Interest receivable

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Bank and other deposit accounts	82	80	104	80	85	85

Net interest (payable)/receivable

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Net interest (payable)/receivable	(39)	(97)	(113)	(30)	(6)	(6)

4.6 Taxation

The taxation charge comprises:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
United Kingdom corporation tax	249	80	223	44	139	139
Overseas tax	80	80	80	80	80	80
Deferred taxation	18	88	118	181	163	163
— originally provided	18	88	118	181	163	163
— as adjusted	—	—	—	—	—	—
	275	148	421	303	382	382

In preparing the accounts of the Group in the three years ended 30th April 1985, the Directors considered that no deferred taxation provision was required as United Kingdom corporation tax was unlikely to become payable on trading differences arising from accelerated capital allowances. Following the 1984 Budget statement that there was to be a change in the basis on which capital allowances were available, the Directors concluded that a provision for deferred taxation was required in respect of trading differences. Accordingly an extraordinary charge of £138,000 was made relating to the year ended 30th April 1983 and prior years. For the purposes of this report we have adjusted the taxation charge shown by the audited accounts of the Group for the three years ended 30th April 1983 in order to charge taxation on profit on ordinary activities, deferred taxation on trading differences for capital allowances and other trading differences at the rates at which they are expected to crystallise.

4.7 Discontinued activities

In the year ended 30th April 1985, the Group discontinued its microcomputer software products business and the marketing of certain systems software products for mainframe computers. The results of these activities for the year ended 30th April 1981 were as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Turnover	982	982	982	982	982	982
Expenses	(5,548)	(5,548)	(5,548)	(5,548)	(5,548)	(5,548)
Loss before taxation	(4,566)	(4,566)	(4,566)	(4,566)	(4,566)	(4,566)
Taxation credits	142	142	142	142	142	142
Loss after taxation	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)
Extraordinary items (Note 4)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)	(4,424)

Note: Extraordinary items comprise profits on the sale of an overseas subsidiary and a related company.

4.8 Dividends

Dividend comprises:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Final dividend of 10p each	20	43	—	—	—	—
15% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of £1 each	—	—	800	316	591	591
63.025% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of 20p each	—	—	—	—	20	20
	20	43	800	316	611	611

On 28th April 1985, as part of a capital reorganisation, all the issued Redeemable Preference shares were converted into Ordinary shares of 10p each.

Upon the redemption of the Ordinary shares to the Official List, all the preference capital will effectively have become Ordinary shares. No dividends have been paid on the Ordinary shares capital in respect of the last five financial years.

4.9 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share for the five years ended 30th April 1985 are based on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation but before extraordinary items and on the weighted average number of equivalent Ordinary shares in issue as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	(150)	381	581	884	1,320	1,320
Weighted average number of equivalent Ordinary shares in issue	10,781,886	10,808,318	10,088,979	10,287,500	10,287,500	10,287,500

The weighted average number of equivalent Ordinary shares in issue has been adjusted to reflect the following:

(a) the issue on 18th September 1984 of Ordinary shares through the exercise of an option granted on 28th April 1982 to acquire 800,000 Ordinary shares at a price of £1 per share and the inclusion of the exercise proceeds in the redemption on the same day of 800,000 15% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of £1 each;

(b) the redemption on 1st January 1985 of 800,000 15% Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of £1 each and the issue on the same day of 800,000 Ordinary shares at a price of £1 per share;

(c) the conversion on 17th July 1985 of each 63.025% Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of 20p into two Ordinary shares, and a one for one capitalisation issue on 17th July 1985 in respect of all Ordinary shares following the redemption and conversion referred to in (a) and (b) above.

(d) Fully diluted earnings per share

The fully diluted earnings per share for the five years ended 30th April 1985 are based on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation but before extraordinary items and on the weighted average number of equivalent Ordinary shares in issue as adjusted for employee share options outstanding at 30th June 1985 on the basis that all Ordinary shares under option to employees at that date were issued for cash at the option price on the date of grant of the option as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	(150)	381	581	884	1,320	1,320
Weighted average number of equivalent Ordinary shares in issue	10,781,886	10,808,318	10,088,979	10,287,500	10,287,500	10,287,500

Details of employee share options are set out in note 4.17(c).

4.10 Fixed assets - tangible assets

Fixed assets - tangible assets comprise:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Computer equipment	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478
Office furniture and equipment	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	3,478	3,478	3,478	3,478	3,478	3,478
Accumulated depreciation	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net book value	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478	2,478

4.11 Fixed assets - investments

Fixed assets - investments are included and comprise investments in related companies:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Cost of shares	222	222	222	222	222	222
Loans	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goodwill arising on acquisition	100	100	100	100	100	100
Share of post-acquisition losses	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
	222	222	222	222	222	222

The attributable profit at 30th April 1985 includes £222,000 relating to contracts of less than one year's duration compared with £304,000 at 30th April 1984. The attributable profit was insignificant at previous year ends.

4.12 Debtors

Debtors in progress

Contracts in progress are made up as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Cost less provision for foreseeable losses	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447
Attributable profit	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Less: progress payments received and receivable	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)
	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447

The attributable profit at 30th April 1985 includes £222,000 relating to contracts of less than one year's duration compared with £304,000 at 30th April 1984. The attributable profit was insignificant at previous year ends.

4.13 Debtors

Debtors in progress

Contracts in progress are made up as follows:

	Year ended 30th April	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
Cost less provision for foreseeable losses	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447
Attributable profit	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237	1,237
Less: progress payments received and receivable	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)	(1,237)
	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447	11,447

The attributable profit at 30th April 1985 includes £222,000 relating to contracts of less than one year's duration compared with £304,000 at 30th April 1984. The attributable profit was insignificant at previous year ends.

4.14 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts totalling £448,000 are secured by floating charges over the assets of certain Group companies.

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4.15 Creditors - amounts falling due after more than one year

United Kingdom corporation tax

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Gentle Scot who slew the dragon that is St George's

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the world are the historians. They are the people who study the past and write about it. They are the people who tell us what happened and why it happened. They are the people who help us to understand the world and ourselves.

100

O'Connor dropped another stroke at the 16th and now was the passenger of the partnership as they moved towards the

rumble of the crowd gathering at the last two holes. Lyle ensured his par at the 17th with a long uphill putt to within two feet.

The sun was now burning down at the climax of the week and the crowds were alight with excitement. As Lyle stepped on

to the 18th tee, the sun in his eyes, he pursed his lips and exhaled as he gazed down at the finishing arena. He knew he

might be the winner but he barely paused as he drove down the middle straight and true. He would have liked to have

avoided that final flaw, no doubt, for he had played almost without fault till then.

● There were 27,352 people at the

final round of the Open championship yesterday, bringing the total for the week to 138,027, the third biggest ever total, being beaten only

● Jose-María Olazábal, aged 19, from San Sebastián, Spain, collected the silver medal in leading another

— and completed a rare treble. Elizabeth won the British Open title in 1983 and the British amateur title last year. The only other

players thought to have achieved the same three honours are the Royal and Ancient's secretary, Michael Bonallack, and Jimmy Briggs.

on nine over par, with 289. He now intends to turn professional at the European Tour qualifying school later this year. No other amateur

reached the final day.

an end to

High hopes

huge on-driven six off Hemmings, but perished next ball, and with three wickets falling for three runs Surrey were thereafter struggling to catch up.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

1	T Robinson c Stewart b Monkhouse	22.00
2	B C Broad c Stewart b Jesty	20.00
3	W Randall c Monkhouse b Gray	20.00
4	R J Hadlee c Waterman b Gray	15.00

Johnson c Jasty b Wederman	18
B N French not out	6
Hessan run out	3
E Heramings run out	15
Basas (f-b 16, w 3, n-b 3)	3
	22

TOTAL OF WICKETS: 1-55, 2-158, 3-182, 4-189, 5-200, 6-220, 7-224

OWLING: Waterman 8-0-44-1; Monkhouse
0-25-1; Gray 8-0-80-2; Jessy 8-0-48-1;
Cook 8-0-42-0.

A	outcher b Hemmings	45
S	Cleiton c Randall b Cooper	72
A	Lynch c French b Hemmings	9
E	Stewart b Pick	0
J	Stewart c French b Pick	0
N	Headham not out	0
		82

J Richards b Hadlee b Saxelby 18
Mortchouse b Hadlee 8
I Pocock b Hadlee 2
H Gray not out 1
Extras (b 3, w 2, n-b 1) 6

ALL OF WICKETS: 1-80, 2-112, 3-112,
115, 5-153.

4-46-1; Cooper 8-0-58-1; Hemmings
1-29-2; Pick 8-0-42-2
Insp: G Cook and K E Palmer.

Leics v Warwicks

WARWICKSHIRE

J Lord c Taylor b Parson	63
W Humpage b Waley	28
Kell-Horridge c Priest	

A Arnesen b Taylor	19
A Smith not out	28
M Ferreira c Whitaker b Cliff	11
Din b Cliff	25
Extras (1-b 5, n-b 2)	7

Total (6 wds. 40 overs) 157
ALL OF WICKETS: 1-44, 2-105, 3-105,
137, 5-151, 6-187.
C Small, N Gifford, D S Hoffman and D A
Home did not bat.

WJLW: Agnew 8-0-43-0, Taylor 8-1-27-1,
Persons 8-0-60-1, Wiley 8-2-27-1, Carr 8-1-35-
LEICESTERSHIRE

Bushes (b3, b6 Small)	0
E Briers not out	51
I Gower not out	114
Extras (b3, b6 4, w2, n-b 1)	10
Total (1 wkt 20.2)	

Wiley, J Whittaker, P B Cuth, P A J da
Sizas, M A Gurnham, G J Parsons, J P
now and L B Taylor did not bat.

... 6-0-33-0, Ferreira 6-0-39-0, Gifford 4-0-
 0, Smith 4-3-0-34-0.
 Umpires: J Birkenshaw and B Leadbeater.

ur match
ETOL: Zimbabweans 158 (G E Sainsbury
 r for 39), Gloucestershire 65 for two.

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RACING: BRITISH COLT UNLUCKY IN PAPIN

Bloodless Coup gets Qualified

stewards' verdict success

and Goodwood trip

Bloodless Corp was awarded the Morland Brewery Trophy Handicap at Newbury on Saturday after two lengths, was disqualified. The race, run in almost impenetrable gloom as rain swept across the track, developed into a match between Bloodless Corp and Lemhill two furlongs out.

Henry Cecil left for the Keeneland Sales on Saturday morning, but it was business as usual when Walter Cay (Dorington Castle Stakes) and Royal Coach (Stevenson Stakes) completed a double for the Newmarket trainer. Both were ridden by Steve Caughen.

Royal Coach, kept off the course until Saturday by a pulled muscle in

for first Sunday

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The first Sunday race meeting in Ireland yesterday succeeded in its objective of attracting a good crowd to Leopardstown. However, the

Lemhill, ridden by Roy Crouchman, challenged Bloodless Cup must close the final furlong, as he was in his rival's Bloodless Cup across and impeded Bloodless Cup. A steward's inquiry was announced and Dennis McKay, who was in the saddle when he lodged an objection for "taking my ground inside the final furlong and a

After a 20-minute inquiry, the objection was sustained and, as the interference was considered accidental, the first two placings were reversed. The horse now was sent to Goodwood by Mark Usher, provided the ground is on the soft side again.

After the racing also helped Hello Sunshine, who put some indifferent form behind him in his last start, the Kentucky Handicap by a neck from Empty.

Newmarket. His hindquarters, Sunbeam, was sandwiched and almost brought down.

However, horse and jockey recovered and they were sent into the final quarter mile to defy top weight in excellent style. The stewards found that Miranda, who was the only mare to finish incident, but that it was accidental.

Richard Quinn, the Stirling-born jockey, took his first start in the 7/4 chance Valley Mills, in Saturday's Chase Bookmakers Sprint.

At the same time, the 12-400 odds were given to the 12-400 odds.

At the same time, the 12-400 odds were given to the 12-400 odds.

Crater. Nicky Adams, the winning rider, comes out of his apprenticeship on Friday, his 24th birthday.

Hello Sunshine's improvement, compared with his last run at Lingfield, was not lost on the stewards, who recorded the explanation of Jack Holt, the trainer, that

Quinn, aged 23, has now ridden Valley Mills, trained at Thirkby David Barron, on four occasions, and won three times. "Not bad going - I'd now like to ride him in the Ayr Gold Cup," Quinn said.

Valley Mills beat the heavily backed favourite, Chaplin's Club, included many first-time race-crowns was supplied by the tote manager, Mackintosh. He said the number of punters had attempted to pay on the tax with their Tote bets. This arose from the fact that it is obligatory in Irish betting shops to tax pay up with all bets.

the horse appreciated the softer going. Holt said: "He needs to have the sting taken out of the place the other days. Otherwise, he just won't let himself down."

By a length, Quinn had the winner tucked behind while the lead changed several times, and then switched Valley Mills to the outside to take command a furlong out.

Dancer tops the bill

Baiser V

From David Hodges, Lexington

As a 24-year-old stallion grazes this morning in a paddock in Maryland, 250 miles away in France he will be taking place in the world's most expensive sale of racehorses, at which he will have

record total of nearly \$176 million and an average of \$244,681 for each of the 523 lots which went through the ring.

One of Northern Dancer's grandsons, a colt who is half brother to the

Baiser Volé carried the colours of Robert Sanghaie to victory in yesterday's Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-Laffitte. The daughter of Foolish Pleasure, who was going

From Desmond

[illegible]

in skirts of Lexington.

In addition, the blood of the most influential stallion of modern times is represented by his sons and grandsons or out of mares who are his daughters and granddaughters, to the extent of some 75 per cent of the whole catalogue.

"Audience" is probably the wrong word for those of us who are sitting down in the air-conditioned races, for nearly all of them are expected to be participants in the action which last July resulted in a

Allen Parsons, an American millionaire, who recently sold his aircraft company for around \$600 million, is expected to have taken part in the bidding for the top lot against such as Robert Saenger and his associates, who include Stavros Niarchos, the Maktoum family from Dubai, and the Aga Khan.

Parsons had a very successful season in Europe with horses such as Shaded, Al Bahatur, the Irish 1,000 Guineas winner, and Oh So Sharp, the most successful of the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

For Crispin Heuvel, it was best to have a view of the Robert Saenger as she trained Ma Biche to win the event in 1982. A year later Ma Biche went on to win the 1,000 Guineas and the Oaks. The event could also be a long-term objective for Baiser Volé.

Speaking about the filly after the race, Mrs Head said: "She's very, very tough, and also very good

PONTFRACT		NONABELLA (CO) M H Easterly 4-6-7		S Gauthier	
6	30-00	HASS LAD (CO) D Leung 3-8-8 (R ed)	NON-RUNNER		
7	0910	CARRIAGE WAY (CO) R Scoble 11-3-8	D Brown S		
10	31-01	SHIP TO SHORE (CO) (B)	D Arbutnot 4-6-1		P Cook
11	2132	NICKY NICK M Under 4-7-8			Center 7
14	0-003				

Rating: good to firm.

[illegible]

Pontraface selections	
By Mendaris	
4.45 Miller's Creek, 3.15 Jessie Bida, 3.45 SCOUTS- 4.45 WEST, 4.45 Al Mundhir, 4.45 Of Your Mark, 3.15 Nap Majestic.	
By Our Newsmaster Correspondent	
4.45 Sitting Bull, 4.15 Al Mundhir, 3.15 TOMKINS 4.16 AKCORTH SELLING STATIONS (2-y-c: 2899: 8)	

stewards' verdict and Goodwood trip

Sunday

Bloodless Corp was awarded the Morland Brewery Trophy Handicap at Newbury on Saturday after Lemhill, who had beaten him by two lengths, was disqualified. The race, run in almost impenetrable fog as rain swept across the track, was delayed for a while before Bloodless Corp and Lemhill took two furlongs out.

Lemhill, ridden by Ray Cochrane, challenged Bloodless Corp just inside the final furlong, but, as he was mastering his rival, Lemhill hung around and impeded Bloodless Corp. A steward's inquiry was announced and Dennis McKay, Bloodless Corp's jockey, then lodged an objection for "taking my ground inside the final furlong and a half".

After a 20-minute inquiry the objection was sustained and, as the interference was considered accidental, the first two placings were reversed. Bloodless Corp may now be sent to Goodwood by Mark Usher, provided the ground is on the cards.

Heavy rain before racing also helped Hello Sunshine, who put some indifferent form behind him to win the Hillfields Trophy Handicap by a neck from Emphy. Ch. Nicky Adams, the winning rider, comes out of his apprenticeship on Friday, his 24th birthday.

Hello Sunshine's improvement, compared with his last run at Newbury, was noted by the stewards, who recorded the explanation of Jack Holt, the trainer, that the horse appreciated the softer going. Holt said: "He needs to have a little softer going."

Henry Cecil left for the Keeneland Sales on Saturday morning, but it was business as usual when Water Cay (Donnington Castle Stakes) and Royal Coat (Stevenson Stakes) could be doubled for the afternoon. Royal Coat, ridden by Steve Cauthen, kept off the course until Saturday by a pulled muscle in his quarters, stayed on well to beat Kristiana by two lengths. He is entered in the St Leger, but plans are fluid.

Jock Murray, who has been sustaining bruising falls recently with the frequency of a jump jockey, must have felt he was in for another when the stalls opened for the £14,000 Food Brokers' Trophy at Newmarket. His mount, Salasah, was severely sandwiched and almost brought down.

However, horse and jockey recovered so well that they swept through into the final quarter mile to deny top weight in the field, the 14-1 chance, Valley Mills, to Mirazade, diving sharply right, had caused the incident, but that it was accidental.

Richard Quinn, the Stirling-born jockey, rode his first Ayr winner on the 14-1 chance, Valley Mills, in Saturday's Tote Bookmakers Special. Quinn, aged 23, has now ridden Valley Mills, trained at Thirkby by David Barron, on four occasions, and won three times. "No bad luck," he said, "now I can ride in the Ayr Gold Cup," Quinn said.

Valley Mills beat the heavily backed favourite, Chaplin's Club, by a length. Quinn had the winner ridden by a 10-1 shot, and then secured a second triumph and then

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

The first Sunday race meeting in Ireland yesterday succeeded in the objective of attracting a big crowd of sportsmen. However, the bookmakers reported that business was well below average for the course.

In their promotion of yesterday's meeting the racecourse executive had placed the emphasis on "a day out for the family" and the secretary Tony Corcoran reported that the 2,000 children's tickets, entitling them to participate in a raffle, had all been distributed at the entrance gates, before the first race.

Sean Graham, the Belfast bookmaker, who sponsored four of the races, summed up the betting in typical racecourse slang: "Lots of snash but very little melt." My own observation was that the majority of the big punters, who normally contribute so much to the action on the rails, were absent but apparently did not bet in their usual figures.

A sure sign that the 12,500 crowd included many first-time race-goers was supplied by the Tote manager, Austin MacMahon, who said that number of punters had attempted to pay on the tix with their Tote bets. This arose from the fact that it is obligatory in Irish betting shops to pay with the full amount.

The distinction of winning the first Sunday Flat race in Ireland

he sling taken out of the ground these days. Otherwise, he just won't let himself down."

Dancer tops the bill Baiser Volé excels

<p>From David Hedges, Lexington</p> <p>As a 24-year-old stallion grazes this morning in a paddock in Maryland, 250 miles away in record total of nearly \$176 million and an average of \$544,681 for each of the 323 lots which went through</p>	<p>From Desmond Stoneham, Paris</p> <p>Baiser Volé carried the colours of Robert Sangster to victory in yesterday's Prix Robert Papin at Maisons-</p>	<p>Baiser Volé is improving all time, and all being well she will turn out for the Prix Morny at Deauville. Willie Carson was given</p>
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world's best racing parents. The blood of the aristocrats, at which he will have been directly or indirectly responsible for more than a third of the goods being offered.

Northern Dancer, who won the Kentucky Derby in 1964, is the sire of the first of the first five fillies in the Selected Yearling Sales internationally open in front of an international audience in the Chesapeake sales pavilion on the outskirts of Lexington.

In addition, the blood of the most influential stallions of modern times flows in the veins of the sires, and in some and daughters or out of daughters, who are his daughters and granddaughters.

One of Northern Dancer's grandsons is a horse who is half brother to the American triple crown winner, Seattle Slew, could well be the highest-priced lot as his looks match up to his pedigree. He is with Northern Dancer's classmate, Mr. Prospector, the champion of Golden Fleece, winner of the 1983 Eclipse Derby and many other high-class winners including Shaded, who won this year's 2,000 Guineas.

Allen Pasko, an American millionaire, who recently sold his aircraft company for around \$600 million is one of the beneficiaries of the blood of the sire. He too will be looking for a horse to beat against such as Robert Saverio and

Laffine. The daughter of Foolish Pleasure, who was going away at the finish, defeated Royal Infatuation by a length and a half who had a slight lead at the furlong marker, but could not resist the renewed challenge of Barrow. The winner of the Kentucky Derby third, just a short head in front of Maroubou, the English colt.

Maroubou would undoubtedly have finished closer if Joe Mercer had not lost his left arm at the market and the blinkers Moonlight Lady, the other English champion, were not a force in the final furlong, and eventually finished ninth of the 13 runners.

For Cleinhead Head, it was her second time to the post. She was the second filly to win the race, she won the 1980 to 1981 season.

Charlie, Nelson, my

daughters, to the extent of some 7 per cent of the whole catalogue.

"Audience" is probably the wrong description of those who will be sitting down in the air-conditioned rooms, for nearly all of them are anxious to be participants in a action which last July resulted in a

his associates, who include Stavros Niarchos, the Maktoom family from Dubai, who are having their most successful season in Europe with horses such as Shadedel, Al Baharath, the Irish 1,000 Guineas winner, and Oh So Sharp, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

as she trailed him since mid-July, she was the late favourite. Riche went on to win the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket, and this could also be a long-term objective for Baisei Voke.

Speaking about the filly after the race, Mrs Head said: "She's very, very tough, and also very good.

● Gabhat, the mount of Paul Coombes, a fellow English challenger, Sylah, to win the £13,000 Omani-Pokal at Gelsenkirchen-Horst yesterday.

PONTEFRAC

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULEAD (GB) D L Lewis 4-5-5 (2nd, NON-RUNNER)
 10-00 GARRAGE WAY (GB) R Woods 11-5-5 ● Brown R
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 13-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULEAD (GB) D L Lewis 4-5-5 (2nd, NON-RUNNER)
 10-00 GARRAGE WAY (GB) R Woods 11-5-5 ● Brown R
 11-00 SHIP TO CHINA (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 12-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 13-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULEAD (GB) D L Lewis 4-5-5 (2nd, NON-RUNNER)
 10-00 GARRAGE WAY (GB) R Woods 11-5-5 ● Brown R
 11-00 SHIP TO CHINA (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 12-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 13-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULEAD (GB) D L Lewis 4-5-5 (2nd, NON-RUNNER)
 10-00 GARRAGE WAY (GB) R Woods 11-5-5 ● Brown R
 11-00 SHIP TO CHINA (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 12-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 13-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULEAD (GB) D L Lewis 4-5-5 (2nd, NON-RUNNER)
 10-00 GARRAGE WAY (GB) R Woods 11-5-5 ● Brown R
 11-00 SHIP TO CHINA (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 12-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R
 13-00 NICKY DUCK (GB) D J O'Brien 4-5-5 ● Brown R

● 30-00 MONSIELLA (GB) M H Sweeney 4-5-7 ● Graham
 7-00 MAULE

New advantage 51-54, low numbers ind.			1994 Countrywide 54-56 & Cochrane 7-4 (rev) B McElhinney 6 ran.		
4.15 KELLINGLY HANDICAP (3-y-c: £2,533: 1m 20) (12 runners)			3 Curlew Bay, 74 S-S-B-B-B, 49 Haba Lab, 4 Monabette, 15 She 10 (1m 10, 10 S-B-B-B, 10 S-B-B-B, 10 S-B-B-B)		
2	6281	SITTING BULL (0-0) B Whaggy 9-7	2	5011	AL SPRINGER (0-0) H Thompson Jones 4-0-1
3	6282	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.	3	5012	ABU AMRHO (0-0) A Belding 4-4-11
4	6283	MANHOLE H Thompson Jones 9-8	4	5013	EL SUNSET (0-0) S-B-B-B-B
5	6284	STORM HULL B Belding 4-4-11	5	5014	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
6	6285	STORM HULL B Belding 4-4-11	6	5015	YANDERGEE B Belding 4-4-11
7	6286	STORM HULL B Belding 4-4-11	7	5016	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
8	6287	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	8	5017	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
9	6288	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	9	5018	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
10	6289	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	10	5019	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
11	6290	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	11	5020	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
12	6291	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	12	5021	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
13	6292	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	13	5022	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
14	6293	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	14	5023	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
15	6294	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	15	5024	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
16	6295	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	16	5025	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
17	6296	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	17	5026	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
18	6297	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	18	5027	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
19	6298	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	19	5028	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
20	6299	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	20	5029	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
21	6300	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	21	5030	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
22	6301	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	22	5031	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
23	6302	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	23	5032	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
24	6303	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	24	5033	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
25	6304	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	25	5034	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
26	6305	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	26	5035	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
27	6306	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	27	5036	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
28	6307	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	28	5037	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
29	6308	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	29	5038	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
30	6309	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	30	5039	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
31	6310	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	31	5040	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
32	6311	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	32	5041	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
33	6312	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	33	5042	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
34	6313	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	34	5043	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
35	6314	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	35	5044	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
36	6315	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	36	5045	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
37	6316	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	37	5046	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
38	6317	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	38	5047	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
39	6318	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	39	5048	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
40	6319	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	40	5049	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
41	6320	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	41	5050	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
42	6321	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	42	5051	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
43	6322	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	43	5052	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
44	6323	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	44	5053	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
45	6324	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	45	5054	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
46	6325	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	46	5055	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
47	6326	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	47	5056	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
48	6327	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	48	5057	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.
49	6328	MULLERS CREEK B Hunter 8-4	49	5058	THE 74th CENTURY (0-0) D McElhinney 6 ran.

31 0001 ASHBOCKING (G) K Stone 7-5 (6) — Quinn 7 3
13th Mo. K/E 6-9 B Raymond (4-5 Mo) M Jarvis 7
9-4 Winchell, 3 Sitting Bull, 4 Final Step, 5 Millers Creek, 6 Storm

4.45 PRINCE HANDICAP (21,716: 6f) (S)
1 3440 MATOU (G) B Pritchard-Gordon 5-0-12 — B Gauthier 5
1st 17 mo. NR Standardbred.

31 0001 ASHBOCKING (3) K Stone 7-7 (5 sq) Quinn 7 3
1984: Rd Trn 6-9 B Raymond (4-3 sq) M Jarvis 7 sq

124	Mendocino, 3 Siding Bull, 4 First Step, 1 Millers Creek, 8 Storm Lake, 10 Sound Work, 14 others.	1	3940	MATON (C) 10	Prichard-Sound 5-13-1	1	3149	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3941	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3150	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3942	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3151	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3943	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3152	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3944	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3153	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3945	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3154	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3946	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3155	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3947	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3156	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3948	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3157	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3949	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3158	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3950	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3159	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3951	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3160	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3952	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3161	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3953	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3162	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3954	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3163	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3955	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3164	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3956	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3165	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3957	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3166	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3958	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3167	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3959	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3168	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3960	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3169	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3961	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3170	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3962	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3171	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3963	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3172	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3964	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3173	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3965	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3174	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3966	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3175	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3967	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3176	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3968	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3177	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3969	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3178	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3970	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3179	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3971	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3180	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3972	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3181	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3973	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3182	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3974	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3183	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3975	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3184	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3976	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3185	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3977	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3186	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3978	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3187	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3979	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3188	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3980	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3189	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3981	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3190	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3982	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3191	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3983	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3192	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3984	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3193	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3985	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3194	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3986	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3195	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3987	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3196	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3988	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3197	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3989	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3198	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3990	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3199	CAVALIER (C) 10	1	3991	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3200	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3201	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3202	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3203	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3204	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3205	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3206	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3207	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3208	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3209	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3210	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3211	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3212	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3213	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3214	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3215	SPICELY FORTUNE (C) 10	1	3216
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[illegible]

AS PONTEFRACK PARK THURM HANDICAP
TD (2:44.5) 1m (8)
 1 5046 **RECKONER** (G) 4-0-0 **R Guest** 7
 2 5047 **COUNTERTAKE** (G) (W) **B Molestation** 4-8-11
 3 5048 **BATCH BOY** (G) **M Lambart** 4-8-11
 4 5049 **SEAL JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 5 5050 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 6 5051 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 7 5052 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 8 5053 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 9 5054 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 10 5055 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 11 5056 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 12 5057 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 13 5058 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 14 5059 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 15 5060 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 16 5061 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 17 5062 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 18 5063 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 19 5064 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 20 5065 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 21 5066 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 22 5067 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 23 5068 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 24 5069 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 25 5070 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 26 5071 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 27 5072 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 28 5073 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 29 5074 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 30 5075 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 31 5076 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 32 5077 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 33 5078 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 34 5079 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 35 5080 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 36 5081 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 37 5082 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 38 5083 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 39 5084 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 40 5085 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 41 5086 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 42 5087 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 43 5088 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 44 5089 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 45 5090 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 46 5091 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 47 5092 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 48 5093 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 49 5094 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 50 5095 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 51 5096 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 52 5097 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 53 5098 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 54 5099 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 55 5100 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 56 5101 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 57 5102 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 58 5103 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 59 5104 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 60 5105 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 61 5106 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 62 5107 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 63 5108 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 64 5109 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 65 5110 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 66 5111 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 67 5112 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 68 5113 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 69 5114 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 70 5115 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 71 5116 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 72 5117 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 73 5118 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 74 5119 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 75 5120 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 76 5121 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 77 5122 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 78 5123 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 79 5124 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 80 5125 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 81 5126 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 82 5127 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 83 5128 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 84 5129 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 85 5130 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 86 5131 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 87 5132 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 88 5133 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 89 5134 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 90 5135 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 91 5136 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 92 5137 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 93 5138 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 94 5139 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 95 5140 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 96 5141 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 97 5142 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 98 5143 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 99 5144 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 100 5145 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 101 5146 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 102 5147 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 103 5148 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 104 5149 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson** 5-11
 105 5150 **CLASS HONOUR** (F) **W Fildes** 5-11
 106 5151 **SEA JAY** (G) **H Thompson**

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Scoutsmistake can gain repeat victory in Trophy

By Mandarin

Scoutsmistake, a genuine and consistent handicapper, has an excellent chance of winning the second successive year at the Yorkshire course this afternoon.

When Brian McMahon's horse won the race 12 months ago, the victor suffered in the worst period of the Staffordshire trainer's career and he failed to saddle another winner that season. However, the stable is now back in good form and a double on Saturday with New High at Ripon and Tax-Roy at Nottingham emphasized the well-being of McMahon's string.

Scoutsmistake has won six races over the past four seasons, but produced the performance of his life to finish third to Come On The Blues in last month's Hunt Cup at Royal Ascot. His subsequent second to the Howard at Carlisle was no disgrace as he was attempting to concede 15lb. Jocelyn Reavey's improving three-year-old.

Like many geldings, Scoutsmistake seems to be improving with age and he is hoped to get the better of the veteran, Carriage Way, who will find this opposition considerably tougher than he encountered when gaining his eighteenth victory at Ayr on Saturday.

Steve Cauthen will be at Pontefract, principally to ride Henry The Lion in the Ackton Hall Stakes, but marginal preference here is for Al Maudhir, an easy winner from the consistent Nonsense at Beverley a fortnight ago.

Reg Hollinshead looks the trainer to follow at Wolverhampton where Westray can defy a small penalty in the Dunsford Chase, the day's most valuable race. Reg's horse can complete a double for the Staffordshire trainer by defying top weight in the Summer Handicap.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Going: good to firm
Draw advantage: 5f, high numbers best

2.30 WESTON FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o; 2822; 5f) (8 runners)

1	201	ALANZA (D) (R Slater) A Jarvis 5-4	1 Todd 7
2	41	BAFEIRA (D) (M J Mawson) M Jarvis 5-4	2 Raymonds
3	10	SURGEON (D) (R Slater) S Wainwright 5-0	3 Wainwright
4	1023	BUSBY LOUIE (M J Lanning) G Lewis 5-8	4 Lewis
5	10	PORTLAND DANCE (D) (E Evans) R Hollinshead 5-8	5 Perkins
6	10	SPARKEN BREEZE (D) (A Broadbent) M Broadbent 5-8	6 Broadbent
7	10	TUMBLE FARR (D) (P Dargatzis) M McCormack 5-8	7 Dargatzis
8	10	WILLIE BIRD (D) (A Wainwright) S Wainwright 5-8	8 Wainwright

1984: Farnham 5-4 Pat Eddery (10-30) S R Shewter 5 rns.

3 Alexanjo, 4 Solent Express, 5 Busby Louie, 6 Surgeon, 10 Portland Dance, 12 Spanish Infanta, 20 WBA Emma.

FORM: ALANZA (5-11) won from Lyle (5-11) 17 rns. Newcastle 5f also good to firm June 28. ALANZA (5-11) won from Lyle (5-11) 17 rns. Newcastle 5f also good to firm June 28. ALANZA (5-11) won from Lyle (5-11) 17 rns. Newcastle 5f also good to firm June 28.

3.0 WORFELD SELLING STAKES (2-y-o; 2755; 7f) (13)

1	0000	ANDERBY (D) (E Thomas) W Wharton 5-11	1 Fox
2	0000	JIMMY RIVER (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	2 Dargatzis
3	0000	KONTROVERSI (Roodhouse) R Kellaway 5-11	3 Kellaway
4	0000	ROCKY PRINCE (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	4 Dargatzis
5	0000	THE BEAR (R J Parnell) J Morgan 5-11	5 Williams
6	0000	ROCKY PRINCE (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	6 Dargatzis
7	0000	THE BEAR (R J Parnell) J Morgan 5-11	7 Williams
8	0000	ROCKY PRINCE (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	8 Dargatzis
9	0000	THE BEAR (R J Parnell) J Morgan 5-11	9 Williams
10	0000	ROCKY PRINCE (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	10 Dargatzis
11	0000	THE BEAR (R J Parnell) J Morgan 5-11	11 Williams
12	0000	ROCKY PRINCE (J Bead) J Berry 5-11	12 Dargatzis
13	0000	THE BEAR (R J Parnell) J Morgan 5-11	13 Williams

1984: Double Lark 5-11 A Jarvis 10 rns.

5-2 Gaywood Girl, 3 Track The Bear, 4 Dargatzis, 6 Montague, 8 Solent Express, Jimmy River, 12 Andery, 18 others.

Wolverhampton selections

2.30 Alexanjo, 3.0 Solent Express, 3.30 Westray, 4.0 Pleased, 4.30 Scythe, 5.0 Rosie Dickens.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 DUNSTALL DERBY HANDICAP (3-y-o; 2219; 1m 4f) (5)

1	0-024	KATE'S PRIDE (S Johnson) M H Bester 5-7	1 Bligh
2	0-024	WESTRAY (R Slater) R Hollinshead 5-4	2 Perkins
3	0-024	WITCHAMPTON (R Slater) R Hollinshead 5-4	3 Perkins
4	0-024	VICTORIAN (R Slater) R Hollinshead 5-4	4 Perkins
5	0-024	DUNSTALL (R Slater) R Hollinshead 5-4	5 Perkins

1984: Double Lark 5-11 A Jarvis 10 rns.

11-10, Almond, 8-7, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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The Director, Capital Risk Ltd,

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HORIZONS
The Times guide to career choice
Peaks of executive achievement

A 19-year-old diabetic, walking alone the shores of Ullswater, failed to reach Patterdale youth hostel last night. Time is running out - it is likely that she will go into a diabetic coma and die within 16 hours. A mountain rescue team has been scrambled, equipped with radios, maps, stretcher, casualty bag, first aid kit and necessities for their own safety.

A rowing boat tied to the jetty, to reach the far shore of the lake, a map-reference point indicates the point to land.

The team of 10 plans for an hour and a half in the lecture room at Outward Bound, Ullswater. No one emerges as leader but routes to be followed by three separate search groups are agreed and content with their intentions, but laden and late, the 10 do not reach the boatshouse and jetty until past noon. Who can row? Four oarsmen provide a variable scale of inaccurate directions so that the nine men and one woman do not reach their first objective - a shallow bay - until 1.30 hours.

Targets for action and analysis of progress

The hours were ticking by for the lost walker, hidden in the hillsides surrounded by low bushes. A party of four stays on lower reaches with the stretcher. The others ascend hills, finding nothing, even with ridge-top vantage points. The frustration of the searchers is growing. They eventually take to the higher ground. Descending for a review, they stumble across the girl, comatose but alive at 17.30 hours.

Wrapped up for warmth, strapped to a stretcher, she is gently carried to the boat. The hilltop parties are summoned back by radio and all return with speedy outboard motor to Outward Bound.

It is, of course, an exercise and the "rescuers" were far from their own homes in the Scottish region of British Rail, where they are senior supervisors and junior managers, most of them responsible for 50 to 500 junior staff. Others were computer specialists and a manager in the training division. They are in charge of stations and traffic, and hundreds of miles of line, signal boxes, freight and the smooth passage of travellers.

The review refreshed the team's minds in terms of translating the lessons learnt during the mountain search into BR settings, with words such as job-effectiveness, management principles, teamwork, trust, contracts and coordination cropping up. Goals had been shifted when the search area was enlarged at 16.00 hours. That, too, had a bearing on flexible attitudes to altered circumstances. The 10 were encouraged during the week to draw up their own targets for action, revision and analysis of progress, learning through their limited success and thinking in terms of adapting gains in self-confidence and motivation into management tasks.

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The Director, Capital Risk Ltd,

Ann Hills looks at how an Outward Bound course on the mountains can improve business skills

Carol, 24, the only woman, still in her first job as traffic manager (and the only woman in that position in Scot-Rail) is a Glasgow University languages graduate. With her colleagues she came to Outward Bound for a management skills development course lasting almost a week, using challenges in the drama of the great outdoors as a short cut to improving management techniques - skills at work. They built a raft, orienteered and abseiled, tackled high ropes and a climbing wall - tasks requiring joint planning and operation. Each was followed by a detailed review of progress, sometimes using video to focus on performance.

The course is considered especially valuable for staff who came up through the grades, missing out on management training and academic advantages, such as Matthew - at 38 one of the oldest in the team, a freight traffic manager at Motherwell.

How had the mountains exercise gone? Scores of between three and nine out of 10 were given as self-assessment by the participants to the two industrial psychologists employed as consultants to BR. These revealed a wide range of self-satisfaction. One rescuer said: "We lacked a coordinator - the search would have been a disaster in the mist. A psychologist drew a parallel with trains delayed by bad weather."

The review refreshed the team's minds in terms of translating the lessons learnt during the mountain search into BR settings, with words such as job-effectiveness, management principles, teamwork, trust, contracts and coordination cropping up. Goals had been shifted when the search area was enlarged at 16.00 hours. That, too, had a bearing on flexible attitudes to altered circumstances. The 10 were encouraged during the week to draw up their own targets for action, revision and analysis of progress, learning through their limited success and thinking in terms of adapting gains in self-confidence and motivation into management tasks.

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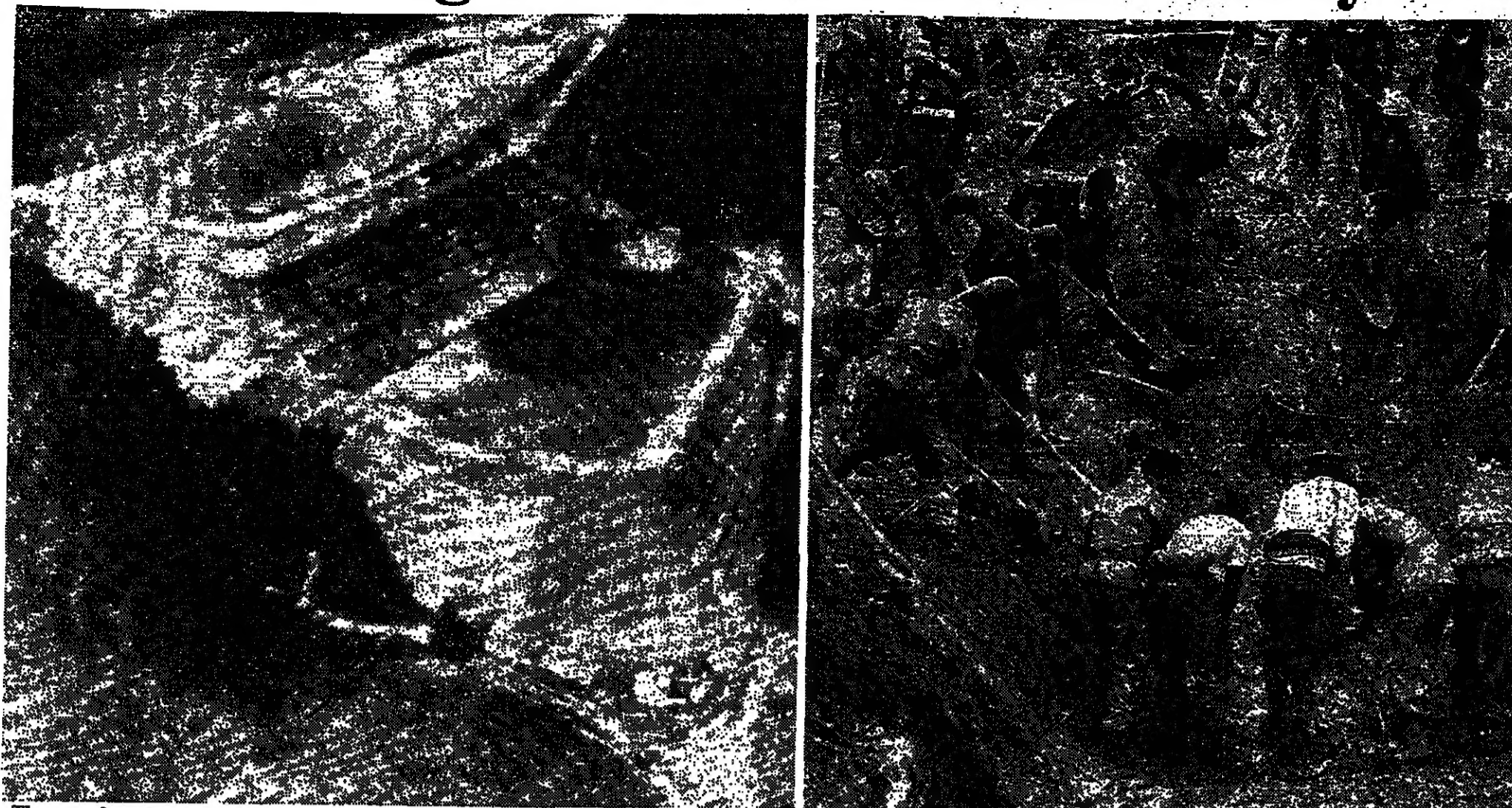
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Grim images of war fill Stava's valley of death



The scene from the air before the disaster, showing twin reservoirs at the head of the valley; and on the ground after it, rescuers search in the sea of sludge (photograph, Peter Dunne).

From Colin Hughes Tesero

Three thousand feet up in the Dolomite mountains it is the sudden silence of birds and clouds that tells of the disaster. The image is apt, for the Stava valley and more than 200 of its inhabitants under a sinking glacier of mud.

The long drive up winding precipitous roads through soaring gorges seems unthinkably beautiful. But any idyllic delusion is rudely shattered outside Tarvese, where the peace surrenders to a frantic buzz of helicopters and rumbling convoys of lorries and earthmoving machinery.

A mile and a quarter onward is Tesero, the base camp of the disaster, a holiday resort which normally makes a pacific retreat for Italian villa owners.

Now the garden centre beside the road is converted to a khaki-tinted Army camp, the football field perched on a valley plateau serves as a helicopter landing pad, and 5,000 soldiers, carabinieri, volunteer firemen and

security police stream up and down the Fiemme valley.

It feels as though the supply route to a full-scale war has been driven through pine-clad hillsides with close scythed pastures. The image is apt, for at the front line the devastation recalls the grim images of Paul Nash's First World War battle paintings.

From here, on the bridge at Tesero, the reservoirs which poured their torrent of silt down the valley of Stava lie three miles up in the mountains.

Barrier's weakness all too apparent

Beneath the bridge is the tip of a vast tongue of mud that now fills the valley bed, 17.5 million cubic feet of reeking silt and detritus that even here reaches 100ft deep.

Seismic sensors 150 miles away in Trieste recorded the earth's shaking when the top of calcium fluoride ore sludge at

the head of the valley breached its banks.

One third of the reservoir's banks gave way instantly, so that now, in cross sections, the weakness of its barriers against tragedy is all too apparent.

All that held back the 1.5 million gallons of undissolved grit were earth banks of about 50ft high.

The now empty basin, like an amphitheatre of sludge 300 yards in diameter, reveals recent feeble attempts to reinforce the walls: three concrete beams merely laid on the inside of the reservoir.

In pine woods above the reservoirs are the old works, with a cable car running up the nearly perpendicular mountain-side to a quarry at the head of the valley almost exhausted in recent years.

The silt was dumped into the top reservoir and filtered through a narrow pipe into the second basin immediately below, precipitating on the way fluoride to be used for metal processing.

No trace of the second basin

remains: the force of 1.5 million gallons crashing through the disintegrating walls demolished it completely. For these living in three houses directly below there would have been no time even to hear their impending fate.

The waves swept on over them to a depth of 100ft, ripping pine like matchsticks. In its path, along the valley floor, lay three hotels, four 200-year-old villas and 60 other buildings, mostly holiday homes.

That the danger was warned against and worried about in advance is no consolation. The Defforin family of 15 members, for example, were all killed but one, the son who works in the bank in Tesero.

Meanwhile the gruesome task of salvaging cruelly crushed corpses goes on, with alternating teams of soldiers wading up to their waists into the fringes of the mud wearing face masks against the stench, occasionally digging out unrecognisable remains of the dead buried for three days.

At night they work under floodlights, having long surrendered any hope of finding survivors. The last day out, at 5.25am on Saturday, was Maria Assunta Carr, aged 30, who had lain buried to her neck for 18 hours in a niche in the Hotel Stava wine cellar. She died in hospital 12 hours later.

'It seemed like an apocalypse'

Professor Orlo Rossi was lucky. He passed for 10 minutes before returning to his home on the valley side to refill his car with petrol in Tesero.

"I heard a deep bang and then a whooshing sound that filled the air. I thought something had burst from the ground. I was standing by my car near the bridge. It seemed like an apocalypse as this wall of mud came rushing towards us," he said.

"Only if you knew this valley before this happened can you

feel it. It was a place of peace and beauty and now it is all buried.

"I can look down on this awful scene and remember my friends who lived there. How could it be allowed to have such an industrial site in a place like this?"

Only 200 yards up from the bridge at Tesero stands what is left of the Hotel Dolomite, which hangs on the mud's moraine, one side ripped like a broken doll's house.

Above it, the pastures step up the valley side, the neatness contrasting starkly with the river of death below.

The swathe of mud is now caking over in the hot Italian sun, making it increasingly difficult for the army of emergency workers to dig for bodies.

Still the authorities do not know exactly who was in Stava at the time, apart from the official list of hotel guests registered with local police. They do not know exactly who was there.



EEC agrees to devalue Italian lira by nearly 8%

Continued from page 1

per cent and to revalue the six other currencies in the European Monetary System by 2 per cent. It was the eighth realignment of the EMS and was achieved with relative ease.

It means that Italy must now seem attractive to British holidaymakers, and tour operators are expecting a surge of late bookings for resorts there. Bookings fell after the tragedy in the football match between Liverpool and Juventus in Brussels.

Although the cheap lira is good news for tourists, efforts to stabilize the currency have met with almost instant criticism in Italy. The Government's hastily introduced financial package includes increased social security contributions and stiff anti-inflation measures.

From the autumn, indexed increases in wages will only be effective every six months instead of quarterly. The country's three main trade unions have already agreed to the last measure, but employers are not enthusiastic.

The Italian Confederation of Private Industry said that the package, aimed at saving about 64 billion, was "inadequate and contradictory".

Mr Bryan Gould, the Shadow trade spokesman, claimed yesterday that the lira's devaluation showed the weakness of the European Monetary System. He said that the lira crisis shows that the EMS is a haven of stability has severe limitations. Those who argue that sterling would be more stable within EMS must now look again at the evidence.

A Commons Select Committee on Treasury Affairs is preparing a report on Britain's membership of the EMS. So far, ministers have only said that sterling will join at an appropriate time.

Animal rights

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection met at its annual meeting yesterday, not to publicly condemn campaigners who injure or kill vivisectionists.

Victor Zorza is on holiday in England and his column on life in an Indian village will resume in September.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Princess Anne opens the County of Avon Fire Brigade call-out system at Bristol, 12.
The Duke of Gloucester visits the North of England Open Air Museum at Beamish, co Durham, 11.20, and afterwards the Anfield Plant Joint Use Complex, 2.30.
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend a gala concert of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 7.45.

Music

Chester Music Festival: concert by the Baroque Percussion Ensemble, St Mary's Centre, 1.10; concert by the Salomon String Quartet, Town Hall, 8.
Gower Festival: concert of early and Renaissance music from England, France and Spain by John Douglas-Williams (counter-tenor), Angus Smith (tenor), Nicolas Robertson (bass), and Mark Peterson (bass), 10.30.

Exhibitions in progress

HMS Warrior: the Custom House, Victoria Terrace, Hartlepool, Cleveland: Mon-Fri, guided tour 9.10. Sat-Sun 3-5; (ends Aug 26).
Natural Image: Ortel, 53 Charles St, Cardiff: Mon-Sat 9.5-5.30, Sun closed; (ends Aug 17).
Ceramics from Scotland: Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow: Mon-Fri 10-5; Sun 2-5; (ends Aug 25).
The first Americans - the art of the American Indian: Allen Gallery, Church St, Alton: Tues 10-5, Sat 10-1.2.5, Sun closed; (ends Aug 3).
Guidford Festival Exhibition: Guildford House Gallery, 155 High St, Guildford, Surrey: Mon-Sat 10.30-4.50; (ends July 27).
Work by Witold Gracjan Kawaler: and Cory Hassall Lyons: Liden Library, Seaford, Wiltshire: Mon, Tues 10-1, Fri 10-1.2.5, Sat 10-1; (ends July 27).
My daughter's mind: Ikon Gallery 58-72 John St, Birmingham: Tues-Sat 10-6, Sun-Mon closed; (ends Aug 10).

Nature notes

Goldfinches sit on the thistle-heads with their long, thin bills they can extract the young seeds, while other finches have to wait till the seeds are light and fluffy. The reed-bunting's song is still heard in the willows and oaks, like a few black-headed gulls are returning in twos and threes to the city parks and playing-felds. These are mostly birds which did not breed, or lost their eggs or young. Many female tufted ducks are swimming with broods of nine or 10 brown ducklings: the young birds can dive from the day after they hatch, and sometimes the whole brood goes under the water. Meanwhile, the black-and-white drakes are moulting and going into their brown eclipse plumage.
At the river's side, there are fragrant clouds of the white meadow-sweet. St. John's wort grows in shady places: its yellow flowers are dotted with black, and its leaves dotted with tiny, translucent crystals. Upright hedge parsley is growing where the cow parsley is dried. It is similar to cow parsley, except that it is a smaller and daintier plant. Blue damselflies are common almost everywhere, resting on the summer herbage with closed wings.

Roads

North M62: Lanes closed on both carriageways between junctions 24 and 25 Huddersfield, West Yorkshire: delays - westbound, M18: Contrail between junctions 6 and 7 South Yorkshire. Major strengthening and repair work. Contrail, A52: One lane at Bridgefoot roundabout, Knutsford Road, junction with Wilderspool causeway, Warrington.
Seaford: M85: Contrail at junction 26 (Renfrew) Strathclyde: westbound exit slip road closed. Diversion via junction 27, A84: Single lane traffic and temporary lights between Doune and Callander, A55: Temporary signals S of Ardill, Dumfriesshire, delays.
An AA spokesman urged holiday-makers to make sure their vehicles were in good condition before setting off and to exercise patience if they found themselves in one of the many queues on the holiday routes.

Anniversaries

Birch: Frederick William Rolfe ("Baron Cor") writer, London, 1860; Selman Waksman, biochemist, Nobel laureate 1952, Prikluk, Russia, 1888; Stephen Vincent Benet, poet and novelist, Boston, 1898.
Deaths: Marie-Françoise Bichat, anatomist, Lyons, 1802; Florence Ziegfeld, Hollywood, 1932; W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada 1921-26, 1926-30, 1932-38, Kingston, Quebec, 1950; Carl Sandburg, poet, Fiat Rock, North Carolina, 1957.
Today is the Feast of Saint Mary Magdalene who stood by the Cross of Christ (Mark xvi, 9) and to whom He appeared on the Resurrection (Mark xvi, 9).

Bond winners

The winners in this week's draw for Premium Bond prizes: £10,000, 4FW 524812 (winner lives in Birkenhead); £50,000, 16WT 963008 (Camden borough); £25,000, 4CB 481808 (Waltham Forest).

Portfolio

published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Price page.
The column provided next to your shares notes the price change (p or -) or a price, as published in the Financial Times.
After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up at eight share prices to give you your overall total plus or minus (p or -).
Check your overall total against the Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Price page.
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You must have your card with you when you telephone.
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No responsibility can be accepted for failure to claim the prize money or for any reason within the stipulated hours.
The above restrictions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.
Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.
The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game book is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather

A moist southwesterly air-stream covers the British Isles with low pressure in N.

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Angles, Channel Islands: mainly cloudy, some rain or drizzle in places with hill fog patches; wind SW, veering W with or strong decreasing light or moderate rain; max temp 18C (65F).
E, W Midlands, E England, S Wales: Rainy, cloudy, hill fog patches, rain or drizzle in places, becoming drier later; wind SW to W moderate or fresh; max temp 19C (66F).
W Wales, NW, central N, NE England, Lake District: hill fog patches, rain or drizzle with hill fog patches clearing, sunny or clear intervals with periods showers developing; wind mainly W moderate; max temp 18C (65F).
Boreas, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny or clear, intervals, scattered showers; wind variable light to temp 17C (63F).
Northern Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals developing with, perhaps, showers; wind variable mainly light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).
Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetlands: Bright or sunny intervals with showers; wind mainly light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F to 57F).
Outlook for Tuesday and Wednesday: Becoming drier for a time, but further rain spreading from W.

Lighting-up time

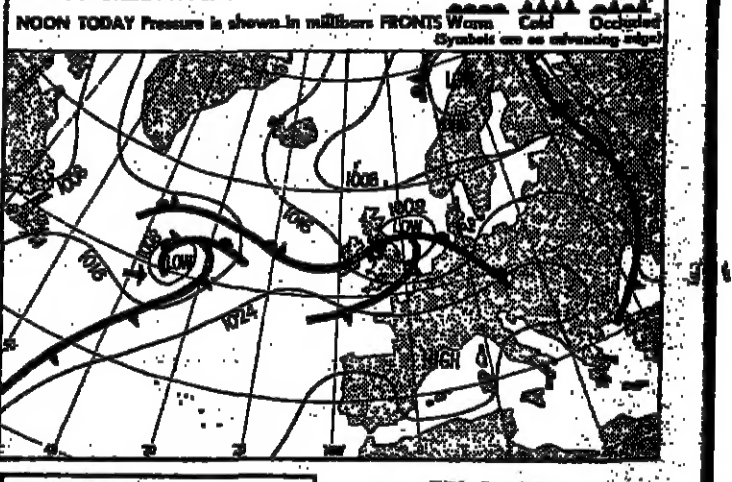
London 5.25 pm to 4.41 am
Edinburgh 10.05 pm to 4.51 am
Belfast 9.45 pm to 4.41 am
Preston 5.49 pm to 5.09 am

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 5 am to 8 pm, 21C (70F); min 8 pm to 5 am, 11C (52F).
Forecast: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Sun: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Mon: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Tue: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Wed: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Thu: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Fri: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Sat: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).
Sun: 21C (70F), max 21C (70F), min 11C (52F).

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Forecast: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Sun: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Mon: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Tue: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Wed: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Thu: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Fri: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Sat: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).
Sun: Highest temp: London, 21C (70F); Lowest temp: London, 11C (52F).



High tides

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	12.00	4.50
Aberdeen	12.00	4.50
Cardiff	12.00	4.50
Dover	12.00	4.50
Falmouth	12.00	4.50
Glasgow	12.00	4.50
Harwich	12.00	4.50
Hythe	12.00	4.50
London	12.00	4.50
Lough	12.00	4.50
Lowestoft	12.00	4.50
Malinbeg	12.00	4.50
Newquay	12.00	4.50
Oban	12.00	4.50
Plymouth	12.00	4.50
Portsmouth	12.00	4.50
Scarborough	12.00	4.50
Sharncliffe	12.00	4.50
Southampton	12.00	4.50
Swansea	12.00	4.50
Torquay	12.00	4.50
Wexford	12.00	4.50

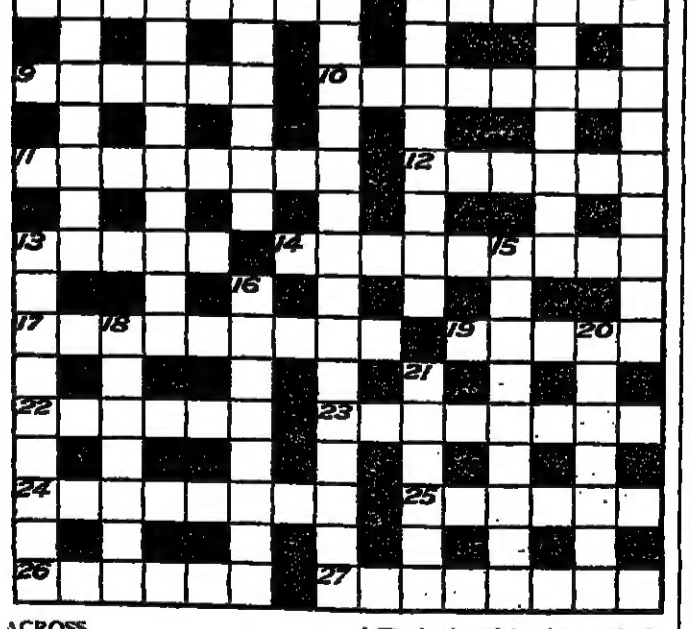
Around Britain

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12.00	12.00	12.00
Aberdeen	12.00	12.00	12.00
Cardiff	12.00	12.00	12.00
Dover	12.00	12.00	12.00
Falmouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Glasgow	12.00	12.00	12.00
Harwich	12.00	12.00	12.00
Hythe	12.00	12.00	12.00
London	12.00	12.00	12.00
Lough	12.00	12.00	12.00
Lowestoft	12.00	12.00	12.00
Malinbeg	12.00	12.00	12.00
Newquay	12.00	12.00	12.00
Oban	12.00	12.00	12.00
Plymouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Portsmouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Scarborough	12.00	12.00	12.00
Sharncliffe	12.00	12.00	12.00
Southampton	12.00	12.00	12.00
Swansea	12.00	12.00	12.00
Torquay	12.00	12.00	12.00
Wexford	12.00	12.00	12.00

Abroad

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	12.00	12.00	12.00
Aberdeen	12.00	12.00	12.00
Cardiff	12.00	12.00	12.00
Dover	12.00	12.00	12.00
Falmouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Glasgow	12.00	12.00	12.00
Harwich	12.00	12.00	12.00
Hythe	12.00	12.00	12.00
London	12.00	12.00	12.00
Lough	12.00	12.00	12.00
Lowestoft	12.00	12.00	12.00
Malinbeg	12.00	12.00	12.00
Newquay	12.00	12.00	12.00
Oban	12.00	12.00	12.00
Plymouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Portsmouth	12.00	12.00	12.00
Scarborough	12.00	12.00	12.00
Sharncliffe	12.00	12.00	12.00
Southampton	12.00	12.00	12.00
Swansea	12.00	12.00	12.00
Torquay	12.00	12.00	12.00
Wexford	12.00	12.00	12.00

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,795



- ACROSS**
- Most useful in a distress signal - it doesn't burn (8).
 - Support and first-class backing is needed for the Muses' seat of worship (6).
 - Old monarch about to assess kitchen equipment (6).
 - Watched and obeyed (8).
 - This country is plainly not a tax-haven (8).
 - Gamble heavily in dive (6).
 - Sound escaping from a box (5).
 - If farmers are so resolved, they make statements (9).
 - A fish-wife? (9).
 - Darling heroine (5).
 - Answer sharply still (6).
 - Leaving out love letter (8).
 - Not old - or ailing, come to that (8).
 - Maintains a hundred and fifty trains (6).
 - Sudden transition of a seaman to America (6).
 - Make a song about spring inflation (8).
- DOWN**
- A distressing blow for the Italians (7).
 - People upset about the nation's transport (6,3).
 - The leader of the city required a headpiece (6).
 - Imminent danger can make cowards of models (5,2,3).
 - There's no call to stamp, it's not an honorary appointment! (4,4).
 - "If you wrong us, shall we not -?" (Mer. of Venice) (7).
 - He'll get a letter - a letter about an outfit (9).
 - One churchman promises to pay in place of another (9).
 - Plant producing a variety of materials (5,4).
 - 25 against ministers (8).
 - High-rise accommodation for workers (3,4).
 - A Primitive in something of a hole (7).
 - The never-ending round (6).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,794 will appear next Saturday